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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XIII NO. 107— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY MAY 6, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
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You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons
1925			
9th May	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
14th May	MASULA*	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
27th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
12th May	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
26th May	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
2nd June	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
10th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
23rd June.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	6,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	16097	MOOLTAN

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

6th May ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf ports.
6th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th ,, ..	CHAKLA * ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
11th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS will be suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A Yamashita.	5339	28th April	12th May
Hakata Maru.	Matsushita.	5970	16th May	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	205	135
Shanghai ..	540	325	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

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BRANCHES:

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Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Sai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	.....	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
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Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
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D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
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Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

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Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency
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Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
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RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

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(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents,
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

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MODERN TAILORING
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BEST MATERIALS
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REDUCE
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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office; 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF THE INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.
Under the instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc, etc. The above will be on view on the sale day.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle, to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Liberal terms apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Intelligent young men to enter competition of a hundred Rupees Prize. Particulars post free from WAGH & CO., Opticians, Girgaon, Bombay. R1146

WANTED, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for an export firm. Apply stating qualifications and terms with testimonials. Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1104

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in Solicitors Firm for at least three years. Apply stating minimum salary expected. SHAH & Co., Solicitors. A

WANTED—An experienced CLERK experienced in the line of machinery. Preference will be given to a shorthand typist. Knowledge of Gujrati and Marathi languages essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 23208

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SOAP EXPERT—Up-to-date knowledge of Toilet, Washing and Textile Soaps. Toilet milled soaps a speciality. Apply Box No. 764, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R1101

ENERGETIC CLERK and BOOK KEEPER with nearly 20 years' experience in India and abroad wants SERVICES anywhere in India. Holds War Medal and excellent references. Please correspond to Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R1107

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For HINDUS only; an AIRY BUNGALOW at Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. C R1102

TO LET—2nd floor of a 4 storeyed chocolate coloured building between Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema. Apply within. R1062

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." K

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—LOCOTYPE PORTABLE 13 N. H. P. ENGINE to be seen at Navda Panvel little used in good condition. Apply with offer SHRIYAN, 53, Umerkhadi, Bombay. K R1095

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An African Grey KASIKOO PARROT with fancy and large Brass Cage. Apply Box 767 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." T R1100

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223. W R1

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay N W

PROFESSION

YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate predictions for six questions Re. 1; 1 year reading Re. 1; 5 years Re. 2; whole life Rs. 3. Testimonials numerous. Send time and date of birth or writing letter. V. K. IYER, B.A., Valavanur, (S. A. Dt.) R1105

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—DAIMLER MOTOR, Princely Touring Body, 6 cy. 30 H.P., 7 seater, Double glass screen, complete with Dynamo, etc., Used four months only. Sold because owner going Europe. Apply Box No. 759 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." JA R1085

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

Bombay Chronicle.

Fort Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—One whole-time qualified VETERINARY OFFICER to be in charge of Municipal Cattle, all Slaughter Houses and Markets. Apply with testimonials stating age and least Salary expected before the 15th of May, 1925.

(Sd.) S. A. DESHMUKH,
For President.
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office,
30th April, 1925. C23219

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 28TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 214, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, 1925, at 1 o'clock (S.T.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1925. C23171

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

DHARAMPUR STATE FORESTS.

TENDERS for timber, etc., will be received on 20-5-25 and not on 1-6-25 as previously notified.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
23224

NOTICE

WANTED for the Bahauddin College Junagadh, a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS capable of taking the highest classes. Candidates must have secured high Honours in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination and passed the M.A. in the same subject with distinction. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10 in five years. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of May 1925.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, April 1925. C23198

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th May to WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

B. N. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.

62/68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated, 1st May, 1925. 23195

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
19735

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, Pay Rs. 500-40-900, plus usual house and motor car allowances.

2. Applicants must ordinarily be under 30 years of age, have received a liberal education and also either a good theoretical training in Engineering and a thorough practical training in Mechanical Engineering or else have practical experience of factory life. They should also have a general knowledge of the principles of sanitation.

3. Selected candidate will be on probation for two years and must pass prescribed Vernacular examination within this period.

4. Applications stating in full the candidate's age, education and experience and giving copies of testimonials should be sent to the CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, Old Custom House, Bombay, upto 15th June 1925.

5. Any attempt to enlist support from persons of influence will disqualify. Candidates must not try to see any MEMBER or MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT, SECRETARY COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY or CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES unless called. C23193

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a building at Dadar Matunga North Estate of the Improvement Trust belonging to the Gaud Saraswat Housing Co-operative Society.

Forms of contract, specification and plans can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned between 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. upto 12th May, 1925.

CONTRACTOR KANGA & CO.
31, Hummum Street, Fort.
R1088

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the title deeds relating to the immoveable property situate at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written belonging to our client JAVERVAHOO, widow of Jeram Godhu have either been misplaced or lost by the mortgagees of the said property. Our client is informed by the mortgagees that the said title deeds are not to be found notwithstanding that a diligent search has been made by them for the same. THE PUBLIC ARE THEREFORE HEREBY WARNED against dealing with the said title deeds. If notwithstanding this, anyone deals with the said title deeds, he will do so at his own risk.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Samuel Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 214 sq. yds or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 759, New No. 6488, Old Survey No. 465, New Survey No. 2759 and Cadastral No. 851 of the Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessors and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1587 Street Nos. 63-67 and bounded as follows, i.e. to say, on or towards the North, by the property of Poonja Jivraj, on or towards the South by the property of Purshotam Rawji, on or towards the West by the said Samuel Street and on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1925.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Javervahoo widow of Jeram Godhu.

Bombay,
80, Esplanade Road. 23197

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1649 5-5-25.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of MATHURADAS NENSEY, alias MATHRADAS NENSEY, MATHOORADAS NENSEY, MATHURADAS NENSI and MATHRADAS NENSI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

VALABHDAS MATHURADAS, son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 30th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. MALVI MODI RANCHODDAS & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public and to all the Building Contractors, Engineers, Plumbers, Sundry tile Merchants and others to whom it may concern that our client Mr. NAGINDAS BHOGILAL SHAH as representing the firm of Messrs. NAGINDAS CHUNILAL AND CO., has purchased the stock-in-trade and the goodwill of the firm of Messrs. Muraglia and Co., marble and tile merchants as a going concern at the auction sale held by Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co., on the 4th day of April, 1925, at the instance of Messrs. Mahomedally and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sale Mahomed Elias the Receiver appointed by the Hon'ble Court in suit No. 3622 of 1924. The said business will be carried on by our abovenamed clients in the same name and at the same place viz No. 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, near the Alexandra Dock Red Gate, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1925.

VRAJLAL AND CO.,
Attorneys for Nagindas Chunilal and Co. C23223

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 24927.

Sale this day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will, by order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Abdullabhai Moosabhai the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Yeloobai daughter of Bhawanappa Janaya and wife of Sonuram Lalluram and Hanmantoo Bhavanappa Janaya will sell the undermentioned immoveable property by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of January 1924 and made between the said Yeloobai daughter of Bhavanappa Janaya and wife of Sonuram Lalluram of the one part the said Hanmantoo Bhawanappa Janaya of the second part and the said Abdullabhai Moosabhai of the third part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 75 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2302 New No. 9788 Old Survey No. 190 and New Survey No. 4932 Cadastral Survey No. 3467 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7551 and Street No. 264 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Bhandari Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Ashanna Shivod and on or towards the South by the property of Janaya Jannanath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

180, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Benjamin and other well-known make consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboards and dump waiters, large and small carpets and carpet rugs, teak-wood mirror fronted screens, beaded door chicks, half doors, double meat safe, English ice box, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases silver show cases, large and small writing tables, office chairs, teak-wood bedstead with mattress, rich mirror and panel door almyrahs, Milner's safe on stand, cane chairs, and tea-poys, bent-wood chairs, dressing table with side mirror wings, dressing chest of drawers, clothe and gown presses, meat safe, ice box, copper water boiler, large iron stove with chimney, iron charpois, garden benches, copper and aluminium utensils, marble bust with stand, hat stands, etc., etc. The property of Miss B. S. Patel. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th May at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Property of a gentleman such as chairs-writing tables, cupboards-chest of drawers-bedsteads, sofas, easy-chairs, teapoys—one godrej safe on stand (large size), etc., etc.

By order of the 6th Presy. Magistrate 42 c/s Tea.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 English horse, 4 years old, broken to harness and saddle.
One lot second hand harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"
A comedy which brings forgetfulness and smiles. The Comedians first two reel picture which made him famous.
EDNA MURPHY
THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STAR
IN
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?
Become a nurse or a Secretary to a Politician
See these problems solved in this week's chapters
"FELIX THE GLOBE TROTTER."
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 7.
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK! A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
"THE MASQUERADER"
7 Reels—featuring Guy Bates Post in a dual role—The most amazing drama ever shown!
The Drama of Chilcote, leader of men and then the outcast
And of Loder, the image of Chilcote, who takes his place—and his wife!
The Programme includes the International News.
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Superb Preferred Picture
"SHADOWS"
7 Reels—featuring the renowned
LON CHANEY
of the Hunchback of Notre Dame Fame
from Wilber Sterle's famous prize story
CHING, CHING, CHINAMAN
THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES.
The Programme includes a hilarious Comedy.
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

IMPERIAL
SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK.
Concluding 8 parts of the beautiful Screen adaptation of the famous Novel by Mr. P. J. MARZBAN, M.A.
HANDSOME BLACKGUARD
KOHINOOR SUPERB-JEWEL STARRING
MISS THELMA WALLACE.
MISS YVONNE WALLACE.
Three Shows to-day 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road.)

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
1001 NIGHTS
OR
GUL-E-ANAR
Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
O-NIGHT at 9-15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

ARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 10 YEARS.

HE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

On a World's Tour

0 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30

AND WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

THIS IS A REAL CIRCUS.

Once you pay us a visit

OU WILL ALWAYS RETURN SATISFIED.

The Show speaks for itself.

't forget we hold Matinees on Sats. & Suns. at 5 p. m. Sharp.

Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT

KING CARNIVAL GROUND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

Under Kind patronage of

H. H. THE MAHARAJA TUKOJIRAO HOLKAR OF INDORE.

YESHWANT SANGIT MANDALI

at Grant Road, Bombay Theatre

On Wednesday, 6th May 1925, at 9 p. m. (S. T.)

SAUBHADRA.

Prof. Shanker Rao Sarnaik, Director. Shripadrao Sadashiv, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

RAWFORD & CO.

uctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ION SALE of rich and selected pieces lining, drawing and bed-room furniture Benjamin, Bresslaur and other well-wn makers, Chesterfield sofas and easy rs, rich velvet lined drawing room suits, " grand piano, "His Master's Voice" hone, with records, rich cut glass-best platedware, rich Persian carpets, Chinaware, silver and brass ornaments, ersian vases etc. etc.

rs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, ll by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at istan" Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, and selected pieces of dining, drawing ed-room furniture by well-known makers, table, leather cushioned dining room mirror back full sized side board, din-waggons and dumbwaiters, dining room ables, fancy sofa with looking glass, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield and easy chairs, rich velvet lined draw-oom suite, fancy show-cases, table orna-, fancy screens, "Ellison" grand piano, Master's Voice" gramophone with re-rich oil paintings, old camel saddle Sultan of Morocco, gilt flower pots, ld clock by Berrad in glass domes, oo office writing tables and chairs, cor-abinets, richly carved pier tables, hand ed tiled top teapoys, leather cushioned chairs, silver show cases, open carved wood chiffonoer cabinets, electric hall and lamps, silver presentation articles, Bo-an vases, China jars, rich Persian car-bed-room furniture, solid brass and en beds, glass and panel door almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers and dressing es, marble top toilet tables, bedroom chairs, folding arm easy chairs, chairs, rich cut glass and platedware, an silver and copper and brass utensils, etc.

e property of late Mr. Mirza Mahomed uzi.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

THE SUN.

As we see things by sunlight, so the Rushi Moonis have created an Astrological Sun to see from the moment of a man's birth his fortune as regards his wife, children, knowledge, religion, profession, honour, wealth, horse and carriage, travels, etc. If you want to know truly every matter of this Astrological Sun, you are recommended to call upon

JYOTISHI KRUSHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA

Moti Bazar, near Chandi Bazar, who will tell you everything about the speculations in Cotton, Shares, Silver, Linseed, Wheat, etc., markets rates, Bear and Bull, Rupees, Annas, Pies, Sickness, etc. By aid of Astrology, Rammel, Mantra Shastra, Vaikni Question, Hand lines, mental lines, he will tell you all the incidents that are to happen in your future life. Time for visit 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 5.

Japan, Livingston, Bahrein.
Tarantia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Jolajyi, Snowdon, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.

Belglade, Torney, Madras.
Treneglos, Coad, Dunkirk.
Bankura, Halls, Busreh.

LOADING.

May 5.

Steamer Persia for Trieste
Steamer Aras for Mahomerah.

S. S. Japan:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Japan, 3837 tons, Captain L. Livingston arrived in harbour yesterday from Bahrein, with a general cargo.

S. S. Tarantia:—The Graham T. Co's steamer Tarantia, 3200 tons, Captain G Kelly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Co's steamer Jalajyoti, 2689 tons, Captain Snowden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Treneglos:—The T. M. Co's steamer Treneglos, 2766 tons, Captain J. W. Coad will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain C. J. Halls, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, May 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi N.F. L Edwards Ld.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 9/5, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Graham & Co
4 Aquilea 4207 Geneva 15/5 L Triestino.
5 City of Urquhart 3757 M. Coast 9/5 J F & Co.
6 Hoogkerk, 2170 Antwerp, 8/5 E D Sassoon & Co.
7 Jalajyoti 2689 NF, NF, S S W and Co.
8 Warfield 3807 Antwerp, M M and Co.
9 Karoa 3607 Durban 13/5 M M & Co.
13 Stumfels 3834 K'chi 10/5 L Edwards Ld.
15 Bratton Castle 4154, Barcelona, N. F., Grahams.
17 Werdenfels 3852 Hall, 10/5 L Edward Ld.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vigo 3243, Hull 10/5, J F & Co.
2 Ascot 2786, Rangoon 505, S S N Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busreh 8/5 M M & Co.
5 Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
6 Bandra 1877, Busreh 13/5 M M & Co.
7 Calcutta Maru 3488, Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi, N.F. Killick Nixon & Co.
12 & 13 Bassano 2790 Rangoon 6/5 J F & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Nordmark 906 Persian Gulf 2/5 S Hassam.
B Warina 1874 NF, NF, M M and Co.
D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5, M M & Co.
F Japan 3837 Cal.
L/M F D De La Meurthe 3573 N.F. N. F., Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circasia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.
Japan due about 10th May, Agent L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 30th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 9th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 6th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

May 25.

S. S. Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—8000 cwt crushed bones, F Ibrahim and Co, Ltd; 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co, Ltd; 420 cwt gum ghatty, N Mulji and Co; 105 cwt gum arabic, N Mulji and Co; 222 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Hamburg:—40 cwt. nggerseed, Volkart Bros; 10 bales hemp, I Dawoodbhoy and Co; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co, Ltd; 10 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 40 bales hemp, Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd; 16 bales waste hemp, Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd; 21 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

For Rotterdam:—100 cwt. musterdseed, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co, Ltd; 4000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co, Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

For Amsterdam:—20 cwt sandalwood chips N Mulji and Co.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—18 cwt gum arabic, A Hoosein and Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co, Ltd; 640 bales cotton by, Textile Products Ltd; 280 cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—16½ cwt buffalo horn tips, L Tharia and Sons; 1001 cwt myrabollams, B Damji and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co, Ltd.

For Piraeus:—4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Rampura for London:—500 cwt turmeric, E Virji an dCo; 3 bundles woollen carpets, A S Valiolf; 150 cwt almonds, G E Sameeh; 9 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 19 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 4 bundles fox skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff; 1 bundle lamb skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff; 78 cases bristles, W H Brady and Co, Ltd; 2½ cwt wet salted cow casings (1 cask), D H Kazi an dCo; 2½ cwt wet salted cow bladder, D H Kazi and Co; 40 cases pig bristles, Grindley and Co, Ltd; 27 cases bristles, Mackinnon M and Co; 4 cases cotton prints, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ltd; 1¼ cwt cuttle fish bones, Pohomul Bros; 18 bales goat skins tanned, K Esmail and Co; 8 bundles fox skins (for furs), wild cat skins (for furs), Grindley and Co, Ltd; 4 packages woollen carpets, Grindley and Co, Ltd; 1 bale cotton curtains, T Parasram; 30 cwt fishmaws, H Mohamed and Son; 37 cwt fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 43 cwt dry chillies, L Meghji; 1 cwt Castorseed, Ralli Bros; 6 cwt sausage casings (salted), Grindley and Co, Ltd, 220 bales cotton.

S S rTéneglos for Dunkrk:—Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—3 bales wool, C Korajilal; 9 bales wool, G Arbuthnot and Co; 11 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co; 5 bales cotton, C Parekh and Co; 22 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 15 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—27 bales dry salted goat skns, H M Edwards and Co; 153 cwt turmeric, E Virjee and Co.

For New York:—200 cwt turmeric, E Virjee and Co; 360 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

For Philadelphia:—16 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Persia for Trieste:—4000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 4000 cwt gingelly seed, Strauss and Co, Ltd; 4000 gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co, Ltd; 2000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co, Ltd; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ltd; 55 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 10000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ltd; 8000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—14000 cwt, wheat, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 15000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5000 linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Brettin Castle for Antwerp:—593 cwt barley, Ralli Bros; 5000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 200 tons manganese ore, The Independent T Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoo:—1000 cwt castorseed, Gorio Ltd; 500 cwt linseed, Goria Ltd; 2000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co, Ltd; 220 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 200 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co.

For Naples:—250 cwt castorseed, Gorio Ltd; 250 cwt cottonseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Moji:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—18 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

For Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—550 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co, Ltd; 850 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co, Ltd; 75 drums turpentine, W Heyward and Clark.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1300 bales cotton, Oza-Burin and Co, Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co, Ltd; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaish Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Calcutta Maru for Hongkong:—100 cwt aniroots, Hajani Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Cza-Burin and Co, Ltd; 700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Brisbane from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.

From Liverpool:—61 drums lubricating oil; 7 barrels lubricating oil, 200 van boxes bottles, 49 cases glue, 91 cases art-silk yarn, 15 cases biscuits, 34 cases toilet soap, 1250 cases common soap, 1098 boxes common soap, 30 cases window glass, 58 cases screws, 119 cases cigarettes, 52 cases whisky, 11 cases woollen piece goods, 9 bales woollen piece goods, 62 bales cotton yarn, 108 cases cotton yarn, 712 cases cotton piece goods, 450 bales cotton piece goods, 153 bales cottons, 218 cases cottons, 6 cases paper, 69 bales paer, 49 bales wool tops, 23 bales rents, 1500 boxes tinplates, 75 crates soda-water bottles, 20 kegs mercini glaze powder, 20 kegs muriate of ammonia, 140 kegs wire nails, 27 sk. cases galvd. ridging, 60 D/bags rivets, 84 D/bags bolts and nuts, 74 bags bolts and nuts, 143 traps, 300 drains and ippes, 200 pieces sanitary earthenware, 90 drums paint, 140 drums caustic soda, 32 drums bleaching powder, 100 drums soda crystal, 300 drums disinfecting fluid, 60 bundles rings, 1040 bundles hoops, 4131 bundles galvd-sheets, 600 pieces steel plates.

From Glasgow:—7 bales cotton yarn, 7 cases cotton yarn, 180 cases cotton, 90 cases cotton piece goods, 21 bales cotton piece goods, 125 bales paper, 40 hhds ale, 100 kegs steel, 2490 plates spelter, 20 kegs paint, 125 acid jars, 500 empty jars, 1963 pipes, 124 steel channels, 139 steel rounds, 53 pieces iron bars, 85 bundles iron bars, 100 bundles steel fencing, 91 bundles steel bars, 25 bundles steel sheets, 30 pieces steel sheets, 25 cases rum, 14 cases wine, 99 cases bottled beer.

S S City of Brishane, From Glasgow:—48 cases sewing cotton reels, 30 cases safety fuse, 2115 cases whisky, 300 drums sanitary fluid, 300 drums soft soap.

From Swansea:—27 bundles steel plates, 13625 bundles galvd. sheets, 1420 boxes tinplates, 64 cases rivets.

From Newport:—10 barrels lubricating oil, 315 bundles black sheets, 400 bundles steel sheets, 32281 bundles galvd. sheets, 100 drums disinfecting fluid, 25 cases disinfecting fluid, 2548 boxes tinplates, 127 bales paper, 76 pieces steel pipes.

S S Nizam from Java, Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.

From Sourabaya:—1004 bags sugar, 171 drums alcohol.

From Pekalongan:—3050 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—50 bags arecanuts.

S S Bankura from Busrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

From Dubai:—26 bundles specie, 30 gottas tobacco.

From Muskat:—1501 bags sardines, 217 bags dates, 6 bundles secie.

From Busrah:—232 bags scrap brass and copper.

From Gwadur:—34 bundles dry fish, 110 bundles giffi mats.

From Ormara:—54 bundles mats.

From Verawal:—92 bales cotton.

S S Ascot from Rangoon, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd. and Reduced.

From Rangoon:—45204 bags rice, 912 bags cottonseed, 27 pieces tinblocks.

From Colombo:—270 bundles old empty gunnies, 81 bales mattress fibre, 40 bags green tea.

From Ponani:—50 gottas coir yarn, 342 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—95 baskets dry ginger, 22 boras cotton waste, 265 bales cotton, 127 gottas coir yarn, 92 gottas coir rope.

RUBBER.

London, May 4.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—91 June-July.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—21 7-8 May.

Tone:—Firm on further American purchases near.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 4.

Cardiff to Bombay—14-3 to 14-6.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, May 5

	For.	Steamer	Date	Mails close
1	England	—	—	—
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	—		—
3	Japan			
4	China			
5	Shanghai (superscribed)	—	—	—
6	Singapore (,,)	—	—	—
7	Straits Settlements	—	—	—
8	Mauritius	—		—
9	East Africa	S/S Karoa	13-5-25.	12 Noon
10	South Africa			
11	Seychelles	—	—	—

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Day	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	155	279,876	335,145
Central India	626	311,384	293,567
Barsi and Nagar	161	186,304	184,892
Hyderabad-Gaorani	272	93,901	98,599
Berar	889	544,285	609,197
Central Provinces	124	247,944	246,259
Total Oomras	2,227	1,662,794	1,767,659
Dholera	1,981	174,324	146,188
N. W. Provinces	..	129,540	120,559
Rajputana	530	64,131	75,801
Sind-Punjab	200	348,858	300,282
Broach	5,963	389,484	292,613
Coompta & Dharwar	1,773	69,650	117,868
Westerns-Northerns	703	47,032	53,488
Coconada	..	1,249	118
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	59	15,593	18,666
Persian	—	3,937	5,535
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	..	36,013	30,098
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	13,436	29,55,750	29,29,684

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 30th April. This year	Last year
Europe	2,000	475,432	881,901
Japan & China	11,674	1,381,469	1,257,452
Coast Ports	500	24,285	45,284
Upcountry by Rail	..	10,817	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	54,451	44,053
Total	14,174	1,946,454	2,246,445

U. S. TRADE WITH INDIA.

The following statistics covering foreign trade of the United States have been received by cable by the Office of Trade Commissioner, Bombay, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Total exports from the United States, March, 1925 $445,533,000.

Total imports into the United States, March, 1925 $385,488,000.

Excess of exports over imports $60,045,000

TRADE WITH INDIA.

Exports to India from United States, March, 1925 $3,986,000.

Imports from India to United States, March, 1925 $12,673,000.

Excess of imports over exports $8,687,000.

Some of the more important items exported from the United States to India during the month were as follows:

Canned milk	1,000	lbs.
Canned fish	50,000	lbs.
Rubber tires, tubes and casings	3,000	pcs.
Kerosene oil	11,660,000	gals.
Lubricating oil	1,168,000	gals.
Iron and steel (wire, nails, bolt pipes, sheets)	10,872,000	lbs.
Machinery, valued at	$ 480,000.	
Dyes	190,000	lbs.
Automobiles and trucks	357	pcs.

TRADE WITH CEYLON.

Exports to Ceylon from United States, March, 1925 $236,000.

Imports from Ceylon to United States, March, 1925 $2,274,000.

Excess of imports over exports $2,038,000.

Among the items exported from the United States to Ceylon during the month were included:

Automobiles and trucks	160	pcs.

Among the items imported to the United States from Ceylon during the month were included:

Tea	1,748,000	lbs.
Rubber	42,765,000	lbs.

TATA MILL'S MEETING.

A general meeting of the above company was held on Monday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The directors report showed that the working of the company during the period under report had resulted in a loss of Rs. 12,77,270-5-0. Deducting therefrom the balance brought forward from the previous year Rs. 62,253-11-1 a net loss of Rs. 12,15,016-9-1 was left. Which was due to several causes, specially to heavy interest charge.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said all of them were aware that only recently the directors had sold the Bombay United Mills which were purchased by the Company about five years ago to the Swadeshi Mills Co., for a sum of Rs. 36 lacs, the mills were purchased at a high price of Rs. 1½ crores during the boom as their intention then was to build a new building near the Tata Mills at Dadar, where land was available, and to shift the machinery there and then dispose of the plots of land which were too valuable for mill purposes. The condition of mill industry, however, got from bad to worse in the subsequent period. In 1923 they were obliged to issue debentures at a high rate of interest then prevailing. That led to the withdrawal of deposits which made their financial position very difficult, and the consideration of the transfer of the machinery to the Tata Mills had to be put off. Since then trade depression set in which had continued till to-day and like most Mills the Bombay United Mills began showing a loss, and owing mainly to heavy interest charges it became evident that the working of the Mills would involve them into further losses which would be difficult to make up later on. The directors therefore thought it best in the interest of the shareholders, to sell off the entire property at a reasonable price and after mature deliberation, being satisfied that no better offer could be obtained from any other source, they resolved to part with the concern to the Swadeshi Mills for a sum of Rs. 36 lacs; which price they considered fair in the present circumstances.

The financing of the Tata Mills by itself would be a much easier proposition than financing the two concerns jointly. A saving could also be effected in the present heavy interest charges. The next step, would be a reduction of capital, and that proposal was under consideration. He emphatically contradicted the rumour now current in the city that they were contemplating the sale of the Tata Mills also to their Central India Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. There was no foundation whatever for such a rumour.

In reply to a question the Chairman replied that they had made private inquiries but no higher tenders were forthcoming and no advantage could have been secured by proclaiming the offer. In answer to a shareholder who wished to know how many years it would take to wipe off their liabilities extending over Rs. 2 crores, Mr. Tata said that everything depend d upon trade circumstances.

Questioned as to whether there was any likelihood of the Tata Mills going into liquidation the Chairman said that though they were passing through bad times they proposed to utilise all their past experience and resources to avert the crisis.

The report was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 5.

A depression has been formed over North-West India and has caused an extension of rainfall into the United Provinces, Punjab and the extreme north.

The temperature is below normal from Mysore to the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim, North-West Frontier Province and Mysore and local in East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, North Hyderabad and South-East Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, East Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and South-East Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches, Narayanganj one; Burdwan three quarters; Cawnpore, Ludhiana and Lahore a half; Rawalpindi one; Murree one and a half; Srinagar one; Cherat, Drosh, Udaipur, Hoshangabad and Nizamabad a half; and Chitaldurg, Mercara and Kodaikanal three quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in the Punjab Hills. —A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 4

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.724
Temperature of Air		86.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78.5 „
Dew Point		74.9 „
Relative humidity of Air		69% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		3.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air		93.1 „
Minimum do. do.		81.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW SE, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		160 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	5	9 6	25 7	5	2 50	18 3
		21 12	28 7		14 49	18 8
W.	6	9 52	26 8	6	3 25	17 3
		21 51	27 3		15 33	18 3
Th.	7	10 35	27 9	7	4 0	16 2
		22 30	27 7		16 17	18 0
Fri.	8	11 18	28 7	8	4 36	15 3
		23 10	28 0		17 1	17 8
Sat.	9	3 4	28 1	9	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	10	23 55	28 0	10	8 54	14 4
		12 47	29 6		18 32	18 1
M.	11	0 38	27 7	11	6 39	14 7
		13 31	29 5		19 23	18 5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 6 (Wed.) sunrise 6h. 9m. sunset 7h. 2m.
May 7 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 8 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 9 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 10 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 4m.
May 11 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 6m. sunset 7h. 4m.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 30th April:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Capital Paid up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks, Agents, and Bills payable, etc., Rs. 16,33,72,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,74,26,000; Total Rs. 21,75,98,000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 4,55,79,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 4,07,42,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 1,54,38,000; Bank Premises Rs. 52,56,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,57,45,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc. Rs. 8,48,38,000; Total Rs. 21,75,98,000.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (April):—

There is a story of a country boy who came to New York and succeeded in the retail hat business. After he was well on his younger brother John to come and join him. John came. His brother met him at the railway station and as the two walked up Broadway the new arrvial said: "I can't see why you think so well of the hat business here; everyone in New York seems to have a hat."

We are reminded of the tale by the action of the cotton market last week: For two months or more the strength of the statistical position and the drought in Texas have been acclaimed as reasons why everone should buy cotton. Surprise has been expressed that the market did not show its appreciation of the facts by advancing and it has ben inferred that no one bought. But during the same period the southern markets have been firm. the "basis" has risen from day to day and exports have continued at an amazing rate.

As firm markets and large exports are inconsistent with apathetic demand, it is quite thinkable that the trades has been wrong in concluding that consumers were not buying because there was no concurrent speculative activity.

Therefore, it may be that every now has a hat that will last until the next crop is ready for market. If this be so the price hereafter will be governed by the outlook for the coming crop rather than by the satisfied requirements for the balance of the present cotton year. The phrase "satisfied requirements" is used because it begins to appear possible that this year's exports of American cotton will largely exceed the foreign consumption.

In the report of the International Federation Master Cotton Spinners published in last week's Commerce and Finance on gage 563 the consumption of American cotton out side the United States was put at 3,422,000 bales for the six months ending January 31. 1925. This includes Canada and is at the rate of 6,844,000 bales for the whole season.

The exports up to date (including the amount on shipboard not cleared) are about 7,000,000 bales, and it would appear that the foreigners have already secured their entire consumption if the International Federation is anywhere near right in its figures. This may be "the nigger in the woorpile" whose unnoticed presence ns responsible for the market's failure to reflect the strength of the statistical situation.

At all events it is worth considering, for with a domestic consumption of lint cotton estimated at 6,000,000 bales and a foreign consumption of American cotton that may not be more than 7,000,000 males (unless the International Federation is egregiously wrong) the visible and invisible carry-over at the end of the season will exceed last years total by 600,000 bales.

Of course, it will be asserted that any federation of cotton spinners is likely to to underestimate the consumption and overestimate the supply, but this may te said of almost every non-governmental authority, and the figures of the International Federation should not for that reason be ignored.

It is, moreover, only fair to say that last week's decline in the market was not due to the International report, for it attracted but little attention.

Ostensibly at least the drop in cotton was a belated reflection of the weakness of stocks and the collapse of the grain market, and it is quite possible that a recovery will follow if extraneous influences become less depressing.

Meantime it is not to be denied that the lack of rain in Texas is creating a very serious situation in that State and that dry goods are moving with more freedom at the slight decline in prices that was registered as the cotton market receded.

It is also to be observed that the Southern spot markets have been entirely unaffected by the week's developments. Holders are adamant and declare that they are content to keep their cotton if they cannot get what they ask.

As long as this mood persists any serious decline is, of course, impossible and unless there is a large increase in acreage the chances would seem to be more in favour of and advance than of a further decline.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th May, 1925.

Cotton	13436	Bales
Wheat	26076	Cwts
Linseed	28541	"
Rape, etc.	4328	"
Gingellyseed	1714	"
Poppyseed	283	"
Groundnuts	3112	"
Castorseed	7211	"
Rice	9585	"
Myrabollams	5144	"
Cottonseed	15164	"
Mowrasced	Nil	"
Gram	2392	"
Juwar	117	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	273	"
Bajri	3328	"
Coal	2798	Tons

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 4.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—16-9 June-July sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—16-6 July-September sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—16-6 October-December sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay—16 8½ October-December sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi—16-9½ October-December sellers.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 725.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 715.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 278.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.60.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 5.

3 Months London Discs. 4 5/8 per cent.
6 Months London Discs 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

London, May 4.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 29/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/16 quiet.

London, May 4.

Rentes 3 per cent. 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5-16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3-8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Small support little China selling quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per ent. since 5th March 1925.
Interest day to day loans 3½.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3-4.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	18.11
Christiania	28.63
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.08
Prague	163.62

The Bombay Mails of 18th ultimo were delivered in London on 4th May.

London, May 4.

Exchange on London in Paris 9270
Exchange on London in Italy 11790

New York, May 4.

Demand Bills 48475

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 17/-

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960-90, £88 1-4—1-8.
Victory Bands 4 per cent £91 7-8—1-8.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929-41 £100 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 5-8—3-16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101 7-8+1-8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. 56 3-4—1-8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 49½ unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3-4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 58 1-4 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 5.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-10-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-10-0.
Bar gold 2nd settbtment, Rs. 21-12-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-7-0.

London, May 4.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-5.
Silver forward, d. 31-6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. India and China doing nothing.
Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.
Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-9-6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-9-6.

METALS

London, May 4.

English best Selected Copper £62 3-4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal 7 9-16.
Hard Spelter 30 1-4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3-8.

London, May 4.

Tin Block £240.

WHEAT.

London, May 4.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs., 60-3 May-June sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 60-9 May-June sellers.
Tone:—Firm, moderate offers, fair enquiry.
Australian—59-3 May-June paid.
Choice White Karachi—61-3 May-June quoted.
Soft Red Karachi—nominal.
Tone:—Firm, moderate offers, fair enquiry.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 4.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85-8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 98-10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 103-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 107-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
Tone of market.—Steady.

Bombay, May 5.

3 per cent Government Paper
3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/12
4 per cent Conversion 1931/36 Rs. 85/4
5 per cent War Loan 1929/47 Rs. 95/0
5 per cent (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 97/13
5 per cent (Tax Free) 1945/55 Rs. 98/11
5½ per cent Bonds 1928 (Reduceable at Rs. 105) Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 103/4
6 per cent (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 97
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan Rs. 107/6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust (long dated) Rs. 76
4 per cent Bombay Municipality (long dated) Rs. 75.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust Rs. 75.

SHARES.

Bombay, May 5.

To-day the market opened at 1-30 p.m. owing to the General meeting of the Association. Cotton mill shares fluctuated from Rs. 5 to 10 only and business was generally slack.

In the miscellaneous there was some activity in Tata Hydro. ordinary shares on account of the loan obtained for the Tata Power Co. Tata Iron and Stoeel Defd. Shares also recorded a rise of few points.

In cash shares there was enquiry for Tata seemed Pref. at Rs. 26/8, and first Pref. at Rs. 90. Old Burma at Rs. 310 and McKenzie at Rs. 342/8. Imperial Bank fully paid changed hands at Rs. 1410 and partly paid at Rs. 345.

Market will be closed for business from the 7th to the 9th instant being Settlement days.

London, May 4.

Hongkong Bank—...139.
Chartered Bank—£20 5-8.
National Bank—£46 3-4.
P. and O. Bank—£11.
Eastern Bank—£6 5-16.

Bombay, 5/5/25.

Market closed quiet with small business. The closing rates are:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1410, India 74, Central 22/12, Eastern Bank 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 415, Apollo 9/8, Bombay Cotton 452/8, Bombay Dyeing 1120, Bradbury 430, Century 550, Central India 490, Colaba Land 115, Crescent 227/8, Currim 415, Dawn 650, Edward Sassoon 117/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/2 Finlay 140, Globe 47/8 Gokak 106/4, Indian Bleaching 217/8, Indore Malwa 387/8, Jamshed Mfg. 100; Kastoorchund 120, Khatau 90, Killachund 5/8, Kohinoor 1150, Luxmi Cotton 4650, Madhavarao Scd. 45, Madhowji 376/4 Mathuradass Maneckji Petit 2600, Meyer Sassoon 112/8, New Great 353/12, Pabaney 345, Pearls 535, Phonix 497/8, Simplex 167/8, Swan 175, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mills 72/8, Vishnu Cotton 1740, Standard 1550 Sholapoor 10500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470, Alcock 140, B. Burma 317/8, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/9, B. Tramway 95/10, Bombay Steam 67/8, Bundi Cement 7/14, Central India Mining 25/8, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Katni Deferred 140, Oriental Life Assurance 500, New India Insurance 12/12, Shivrajpoor 42, Tata Iron Ordy. 14/4 Do. Deferred 53/2, Tata Hydro 977/8, Tata Power Ordinary 360, Do. Preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/2..

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 5th May.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 1st May to 4th May, 1925	38474	30056	+8418
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 4th May, 1925	2955750	2929684	+26066
Shipments for the bi-week from 1st May to 4th May, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	—	—	—
Continent	11499	9548	+1951
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22935	1585	+21350
Total	34434	11133	+23301
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 4th May, 1925			
United Kingdom	38822	129003	—90181
Continent	448109	762446	—314337
China	212678	160193	+52485
Japan	1188773	1097259	+91514
Coast Ports	25786x	46869	—21083
Total	1914168	2195770	—281602
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe	15638	18089	—2451
China, Japan & Coast Ports	42130	8577	+33553

x Including 9380 bales for U. S. of America

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 5, 1925.

To-day Reuter reported 22 points lower in old crop and 28 to 33 points down in new crop in New York futures. The market eased on further long liquidation and same selling on favourable crop reports. Liverpool has been reported 33 to 28 points down. The market declined on short selling and on continued long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 4th inst. as under:—

"Professional traders generally short. Prefer sales only on good rallies."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ld. have received the following cable D/- 4th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co.:—

"Drought is reported broken. Planting is progressing rapidly. American yarn advices are unfavourable. Prevailing opinion is that the market will decline further."

Notwithstanding a further decline reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 456½ for fully Good M G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 457. On Bazar operators selling the values eased to Rs. 456 but again improved to Rs. 458½ on Exporters and Commission Houses buying and the market closed at Rs. 458 at 4.30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 458½ and closed steady at Rs. 460 on freely buying by Bazar operators. Marwari Shroffs were buyers for Broach April/May.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 455 and gradually improved to Rs. 457½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying and the market closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 396 and Rs. 401 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained very dull yesterday and the demand from local millwalas was very poor. Exporters were doing nothing, about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 5.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	461
" " " July-Aug.	..	460
Fully Good Bengal May	..	394
" " " July	..	398

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 5.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 423	413	398	388
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..	482	475	465
M. G. Dhullera	472	462	452
M. G. Punjab Americans..	493	488	478
M. G. Broach .. 493	488	478	468
M. G. Southerns	498	488	478

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 5.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	457
" " " July/August	..	458
Fully Good Bengal May	..	396
" " " July	..	401
Good Southerns May/June	..	441

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 5.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
" Fine M.G.	..	400/5 ..
" F.G.M.G.	380	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	..	400/5 ..
" F.G.M.G.	380	.. ..
Punjab Americans MG.	470	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	430	460 ..
Nagpur	430	460 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	420	440 ..
Pulgaon .. " "	425	450 ..
Dhamangaon " "	420	445 ..
Amraoti .. "	400/5	440 ..
Khamgaon-Akola "	400/5	430 ..
Mulkapur "	370/380	410 ..
Khandesh "	350/70	400 ..
" F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	485 ..
" Fully Good "	..	470 ..
Muthia Fine "	..	.. ..
" F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta M.G.	..	470/75 ..
Westerns "	..	440/5 ..
" H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	..	460/65 ..
Cambodia "	..	515 ..

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 1,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 750 bales.

Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 12.84 good demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.65.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.76
October	23.42
January	23.30
New York Noon Call.	
July	23.80
October	23.43
January	23.33
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	23.87
October	23.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	1265—17
June	—
July	1281—14
August	—
September	—
October	1267—14
November	—
December	—
January	1256—13
February	—
March	1257—12
April	—
May	—
Egyptians.	
May	2885
July	2765

Liverpool, May 5.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.61	—.03
October	12.47	—.03
December	12.36	—.05
January	12.37	—.04
March	12.39	—.03

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, May 5.

July	27.40	+.10
January	21.85	+.10

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, May 4.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	415
Bombay Cotton	..	..	452-8
Bombay Dyeing	1112-4	1121-4	1121-4
Century	547-8	550	550
Nagpur	..	..	490
Colaba	..	..	118-12
Crescent	..	..	227-8
Indore ex-div.	..	..	387-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..
New Great	351-8	353-12	353-12
Pearl	..	..	535
Phoenix	..	..	497-8
Bharucha	..	..	..
Simplex	..	..	168-12
Swan ex-divi.	..	..	175
Swadeshi	..	..	618-12
Pabni	..	..	345
Fazal	942-8	947-8	947-8
Mathuradas	..	..	250
Tata Mill	..	..	72-8
Globe	..	..	47 8
Mysore	..	..	122-8
Madhavji	..	..	376-4
Finlay ex-divi.	..	..	140
Gokak	..	..	106-4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	117-8
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	112-8
Alcock	..	..	140
Bombay Burma Oid. ..	..	..	..
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	..	..	95-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	..	..	67-8
Bundi Cement	..	..	7-14
Central E. Mining	..	..	25 8
Indian Cement	..	..	35
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	51-4
Shivrajpur	..	..	42
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	..	14-4
Tata Steel Defd.	51-4	53-12	54-2
Tata Hydro	970	976-4	977-8

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4.

May	12.49—33
June	12.54—33
July	12.64—31
August	12.61—31
September	12.56—31
October	12.50—31
November	12.43—29
December	12.41—29
January	12.41—28
February	12.41—28
March	12.42—27
April	12.40—27
May	12.40—26

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

Scinde Good	9.50
Scinde Fully Good	9.90
Scinde Fine	10.30
Bengal Good	9.60
Bengal Fully Good	10.00
Bengal Fine	10.40
Oomra Good	10.30
Oomra Fully Good	10.70
Oomra Fine	11.10
Broach Good	10.65
Broad Fully Good	11.05
Broach Fine	11.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4.

May	28.65—35
June	27.85—35
July	27.30—35
August	26.25—35
September	25.25—35
October	24.85—35
November	22.95—30
December	22.45—30
January	21.95—30
February	21.35—30
March	21.80—30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 4.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 7000
Day's Exports to Continent 14,000
Futures at New York.

July	23.80—.22
October	23.38—30
Jan.	23.23—33
Spot Cotton at New York	23.95—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.15—.20
Futures at New Orleans.	
July	23.90—.05
Oct.	23.08—.03

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/2
Demand Bills 4/84/75
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 67 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 4.

Futures at New York.

July	23.80—.22
Oct.	23.38—.20
Jan.	23 23—33

Liverpool, May 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C, Liverpool.

May	12.49—.33
July	12.64—.31
Oct.	12.50—.31
Jan.	12.41.—28

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers have received the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Professional traders now generally short. We prefer sales only on good rally."

Our other New York friends cable as under:

"Crop is rapidly improving. Home trade unsatisfactory. Market unfavourable- downward tendency."

Our Liverpool friends cable as under:

"Drought broken; planting progressing rapidly. American yarn advices unfavourable; likely to decline further."

Liverpool, May 4.

Figures of Exports of Cotton from America for April 1925.
Great Britain 139,000 bales.
Continent 270,000 bales.
Japan 37,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay May, 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	3
Century	1	0	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	6
Elphinstone	1	0	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	9
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	9
Swan per lb.	1	5	9
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	6	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phœnix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	6
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	3	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	2	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	4	3
Textile	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	6

LINSEED.

London, May 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1/8 May/June Done 22 3/16 sellers and holders asking higher prices.

Linseed Tone:—Buyers in disposed pay advance prices asked closed dull disappointing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net June/Aug sellers 44/9

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Sep/Dec Paid 44/3

London, May 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine—£20 3-8 May-June sellers.

Holders dearer at opening buyers not followed closed slow and disappointing.

Cottonseed Bombay—£9 3-4 May-June sellers.

Castorseed Bombay—£23 1-8 May-June sellers.

Rapeseed Toria—£20 3-4 May-Jun esellers.

Rapeseed Ferozepore—£21 5-8 May-June sellers.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore—£20 May-June sellers.

Rapeseed—Steady.

BARLEY.

London, May 4.

Karachi Barley, 42 May-June sellers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting of the tenants of Bombay to protest against the New Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will preside.

THURSDAY, May 7.

Lord Buddha's 2459th thrice-sacred anniversary at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Sir Sankaran Nair presiding, 6-30 p.m.

Intermediate M.B. B.S. Exam. and B.Sc. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus :—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	1 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 00
Madras East Passenger	21 45	6 20

SHREE SATYNARAYEN FAIR.

The annual fair of the Satyanarayen Temple, situated at Ferguson Road, Worli Naka, will commence on Thursday and last for two days.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

SHRI RAM NAM ADHAR ASHRAM.

Shriman Pandit Vishnu Digamber has been giving Pravachans in Hindi with Music on the 16th Chapter of Shree Bhagawatgita from 3rd May to 9th May 1925 daily at night from 9 to 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day Wednesday, at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. wave length 387 metres.—A. P.

CITY MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th May, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 5th May 1925 :—

Small-pox 4 attacks; 3 deaths; Cholera nil attacks; nil deaths; Plague 1 attack; 1 death; Influenza nil attack; nil deaths. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 82. Total mortality this day last year 99.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Prof. Shapurshaw Hormasji Hodivala, M.A., Principal, Bahaudin College, Junagadh, Government Fellowship Lecturer, will deliver the fifth of his series of five public lectures on "Parsi History" at the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute, (1st floor), 209, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WOMEN WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Parel Mill Women's C. C. Society was held in the department of the Mills under the presidency of Mrs. Bhimabai Mukadamin winding dept. After the admission of new members, the adoption of the balance sheet of the year 1924-25, distribution of profits, election of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year, Mrs. Bhimabai pointed out to the women the several advantages in joining the Society.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH, KURLA.

Titular Feast of the above church was kept up last Sunday with unusual splendour. The church was neatly decorated for the occasion with festoons and gay droppings of dainty coloured baskets forming many arches of crosses. The High Altar was decorated with exquisite taste with tippings of red ribbons here and there and heavily illuminated with number of tapers which all showed that the delicate hands were at work.

The Solemn High Mass began at 10-30 a.m. The celebrant being Revd. Fr. Fonseca, the Vicar of the Church, assisted by Revd. Fr. Parajoti, S.J. of Trichinopoly and the curate of the Church. After the Gospel Revd. Fr. Hoodroff, S.J., Professor of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, ascended the Pulpit and delivered a thrilling sermon in Marathi and was heard with rapt attention by one and all. He took his text from the writings of St. Paul :— He said when this land was first visited by those zealous missionaries from Europe, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, etc. they took as their first objective to erect crosses all over the country just as we find crosses at every corner in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and other Catholic countries in Europe. The Cross is the road to Heaven and Cross is the sign of hope and love. He further said without crosses we should never get nearer to Christ. As soon as one has crosses of trials and sickness you will find him clinging more and more to God and His Church. The Cross was first held in scorn and reckoned as gibbet of criminals but after Christ death it turned into the sign of hope and love. Therefore he exhorted the congregation to make the Sign of the Cross with due reverance and devotion and the same Cross will help you in all your hazards of life and finally obtain the Crown in Heaven.

At the end of the Mass the Blessed Sacrament was taken round the Church in procession and the service terminated with Solemn Benediction.

Saturday last there were Solemn Vespers and a great display of fire works.

The President of the Feast was Mr. Angelo Rodrigues, an old and respectable gentleman of the Kurla village, who spared nothing to make the occasion a success. A large number of parishioners, relations and friends repaired to the residence of the President and were sumptuously treated.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee will arrive at Ootacamund on the 17th and remain there till the 24th instant.—A.P.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO FORCE ADMISSION TO LOCK UP.

2 EX-SOLDIERS CONFINED.

The disorderly behaviour of two European ex-Soldiers towards the Police official at the Esplanade Police Station created an excited scene on Tuesday evening, resulting in their being confined in the lock up to be placed before a Magistrate to-day.

E. S. Stanely and J. Sykes two ex-soldiers entered the Police Station at about 3 p.m. on Tuesday and tried their best to force admission to lock-up where a friend of theirs had been confined. The sub-inspector in charge was informed by the policeguard of the attempt of the ex-soldiers to get in and he with the help of Sergeant Bailey and a number of police constables caught hold of the accused and confined them in the lock-up. It is alleged that they behaved rudely towards the Indian Sub-Inspector. They will be placed before a Magistrate to-day.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Savant charged Pherozeshah Nusserwanjee Siodia with causing death by rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Barodia prosecuted while Mr. Bahmansha H. Daroowalla, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that on March 15, a motor lorry was returning from the Race Course at about 7 p.m. When it neared a bawl on the Chikalwady, Tardeo Road, it slipped from the road and struck against the plinth of the chawl. The accused who was a mechanic tried to set the lorry in motion and in doing so he drove the lorry without giving warning with the result that a boy who was standing on the 'otla' was jammed in between the lorry and a pillar. The boy's head was smashed and he died on the spot.

Mr. Daroowalla, pleader, for the defence stated that half of the road was excavated and that two policemen were controlling the traffic at the spot. The accused set the lorry in motion only after the policemen had ordered him to do so and that the policemen had previously warned the crowd to give way to the lorry. It was further submitted by the defence that it was the deceased who was responsible for a rash and negligent act in that he tried to peep from the 'otla' with the result that he met with his death.

His Worship on evidence acquitted the accused.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

Sardarsingh Sudasingh and Bawa Nemara were charged before Mr. S. S. Rajpurkar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with attempt at robbery and abetment at the instance of Krishna Sagoon, a police constable.

Krishna was on patrol duty on the night of April 28 in plain clothes on Queen's Road with three other policemen. At 5 a.m. in the morning the patrol party saw two men crossing the railway lines opposite the Automobile Co. As the complainant was walking alone, one of them accosted him and another flourishing a knife before him asked him to give all he had with him. A struggle ensued and the policemen raised an alarm whereupon other policemen came to his help and arrested the first accused on the spot. The other was arrested a few paces away.

The case was adjourned to enquire into accused's antecedents.

CORONER'S COURT.

OPIUM POISONING.

MESSAGE FOR MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Kisan Baloo, a Hindu, aged 28 years, a dealer in vegetables and residing at Agripada, came home at 8 p.m. on Monday but refused to take his food. He went to sleep on the verdandah. At 10 p.m. he asked for water to drink and afterwards was found restless. At 3 a.m. he became unconscious and was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died subsequently, the cause of death being opium poisoning. The police found a chit in his house which showed that he wanted to commit suicide by reason of some trouble with his mother-in-law. It was stated in the chit "Do not inform my mother-in-law and my wife regarding my death. Only inform my mother-in-law that now as I am dead your heart will be satisfied. Give your daughter now to somebody else."

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DEATH DUE TO STABBING.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of Mohmed Abdulla (15) a Mahomedan boy residing at Nagpada who succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital alleged to have been inflicted on him by Ibrahim Abdulla on Monday morning.

The suspect Ibrahim Abdulla was present at the inquest.

The evidence showed that the deceased was walking along Duncan Road on Monday morning when the suspected person suddenly appeared on the scene and stabbed the deceased with a pen-knife on the left side of his neck and ran away.

He was chased, however, by several persons and arrested at 13th Kamatipura Lane and handed over to the police.

The injured boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital and died soon after admission, the cause of death being haemorrhage.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Abdul Karim Shaikh Kasam said on receipt of certain information he went to the J. J. Hospital where he saw the deceased. On being questioned, the deceased said, he was stabbed with a pen-knife by Ibrahim. Deceased said Ibrahim was a bad man and that he wanted to commit sodomy and because he refused, he was stabbed.

The jury returned a verdict of death by stab wound inflicted on his neck by a pen knife by the suspected person Ibrahim Abdulla under such circumstances that the act of the said suspected person was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

A MUSICAL CONCERT.

A variety musical concert was held in the Baliwalla Grand Theatre on Monday night to present gold medals to Sjt. Pendharkar proprietor of the Lalitkaladarsha Natak Mandali. Prof. Mukerji, the Calcutta violinist and Ustad Majid Khan, Prof. Patwardhan of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya and Akbar Shah of the Afghan Pipe Band for the free services they had rendered during the National Industrial and Arts Exhibition.

Mr. Chaganlal Nanavaty thanked the different artistes who were to be presented with medals for their patriotism and who had given free and gratuitous services during the recent Exhibition. He also thanked the audience and the organiser Mr. Anantram who had managed to organise the show.

Mr. J. B. Patel then presented gold medals to the talented artistes in appreciation of their services. The gathering then dispersed late in the night after a few choice selections by Mr. Pendharkar.

TONY CAPSIZES.

Ismail Adam, a tindal belonging to tony No. 1768 residing at Apollo Bunder reports that on Monday at 3-30 p.m. when he was near the Sunk Rock, his tony capsized with the result that his wearing apparel, crew and Rs. 10 all found their way into the sea. Fortunately no loss was done to life.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED COLLUSION WITH INSOLVENTS.

ALLEGATION AGAINST OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

APPLICATION TO SQUASH ADJUDICATION ORDER

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court yesterday disposed of an application made by Mr. H. B. Sonvdasani, official liquidator of the Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in liquidtion) and other mills in Gujarat, for annulling, and staying proceedings under, an order passed by Mr. Justice Kajiji on 9th March adjudicating Nagindal Maganlal, Manilal Maganlal and Nanalal Maganlal as insolvents, on the petition of Dhirajlal Narbheram one of their creditors.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Daru appeared for the applicant.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel appeared for Dhirajlal Narbheram, the creditor; and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for Mrs. Whittie, the Imperial Bank, the Bank of Baroda and the National Bank, to oppose the application.

Sir Chimanlal, in support of the application, stated that the insolvents who were brothers constituted a firm of mill agents and had considerable properties at Ahmedabad, Viramgam and other places. Some of the mills of which they were the Agents had now been taken into liquidation. The insolvents were indebted to the mills in the sum of Rs. 13 lakhs, 8 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively. In addition to these Rs. 24 lakhs, there were large amounts due to other creditors mostly of Ahmedabad.

On the 18th February, the liquidator submitted a petition to the Court at Ahmedabad to adjudicate the debtors as insolvents. The Court, thereupon, issued a notice against them and appointed an interim receiver to take possession of their properties, and adjourned the final hearing. In the meanwhile, on 1st of March, Dhirajlal Narbheram who is a creditor to the extent of Rs. 12,000 applied to the High Court for an adjudication order against them. Sir Chimanlal stated that during the hearing of the petition at the High Court the fact of the other petition at Ahmedabad was not disclosed, with the result that Mr. Justice Kajiji passed an adjudication order on 21st March. The Ahmedabad Court passed a similar order on 21st March.

The official liquidator is a retired I.C.S., and an M.L.C. Scandalous allegations were made against him by some parties on the other side to the effect that he was a friend of the insolvents and had colluded with them. This suggestion was entirely untrue, as the official liquidator and the receiver had explained in their affidavits.

Sir Chimanlal further stated that the amount in respect of which the adjudication order was passed by the High Court was only Rs. 12,000, while the petition to the Ahmedabad Court was on behalf of creditors whose claims aggregated to Rs. 75 lakhs.

His Lordship :—The machinery of this Court is more efficient than that of the mofussil Courts.

Sir Chimanlal replied that the Ahmedabad Court could do it quite as well. Moreover most of the creditors belonged to Ahmedabad and therefore, it would be more convenient to have all the work done there.

His Lordship.—But Mr. Shivdasani states in his affidavit that the insolvents were adopting tactics to delay the matter.

Sir Chimanlal.—That shows that he has not colluded with the insolvents.

His Lordship :—But this Court is more vigilant than the Ahmedabad Court.

His Lordship dismissed the application, and directed that the costs of all parties be paid by the liquidator personally.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following Resolutions are to be moved at to-day's important public meeting to be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidency of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel to protest against the Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925 :—

(a) This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing leading Associations and public bodies, strongly condemns the attitude of the Government in excluding from their new Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, recently submitted to the Select Committee of the Local Legislative Council, non-residential premises for further control of the Bombay Rent Acts, and urges the members of the said Council to bring forward as early as possible a new bill making the said Bombay Rent Acts applicable to non-residential premises also.

(b) It desires to impress upon the members of the said Select Committee the imperative necessity of thoroughly overhauling all the provisions of the Bill in question, with a view to redress the just grievances of the tenants and make the said Bill acceptable to them.

This meeting urges the Development Directorate, the Improvement Trust and even the Bombay Municipality to lose no time in erecting suitable buildings, both temporary and permanent, for the proper housing of the lower middle classes as well as the non-industrial poor classes, on a scale adequate to the necessities of the moment, so that the Bombay Rent Acts may be dispensed with as early as possible. It also urges the Directorate to devote a portion of the public funds under its control to the immediate construction of such buildings, having regard to the fact that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme must necessarily take more than a decade before any houses could be built on the reclaimed land.

SECOND TELUGU SAMMELAN. POONA.

The Second Telugu Sammelan under the presidentship of Shet Savaji Nagooji, J.P. will be held at "Haroon Hall" (Char Bawadi) Cafferbeg Street, Camp Poona, on Saturday, and on Sunday the 9th and 10th instant at 1 p.m. and 12 noon (S.T.) respectively.

No delegate fee will be charged to delegates. Arrangements for lodging and boarding for outside delegates are made free of charges. All intending delegates are requested to intimate Hon. Secretaries previously about their attendance.

The next session of the Madras Legislative Council will commence on 18th August when it is understood that the Borstal Bill which is intended to co-ordinate efforts in the direction of reforming juvenile offenders will be introduced.—A.P.

House searches lasting the whole day were made by the police on the 3rd instant at Rajamundry on getting scent of the circulation of forged five-rupee and hundred rupee currency notes. Altogether about six houses were searched and moulds and a number of important letters were seized. Four men were also arrested.—A.P.

Agra, May 4.—Seth Achal Singh (Swarajist) has been elected to the seat in the U. P. Council rendered vacant by the death of Pandit Govind Sahai Sharma of Agra.—A.P.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS OF SENATE.

The following persons have been elected as Ordinary Fellows of the Senate :—

Graduates' Electorate.—Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Dr. D. D. Karve, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.I.Sc., The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, M.A.LL.B.

Educated Ladies' Electorate.—Mr. G. M. Chiplunkar, M.A., Miss Dwarkabai Bhalchandra, B.A., Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar, M.A., Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, B. Music.

Patrons' Electorate.—Mr. V. N. Deshpande, B.A.LL.B., Mr. G. K. Gadgil, B. A., Bar-at-Law. (For Two Years Only.)

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

DEGREE OF B. A.

7 candidates appeared for this examination, out of which the following passed :—

Second Class :—Dhaneshwar Vanamalabai.

Pass Class :—Ketkar Mathubai, Ketkar Shantabai, Rajwade Pilubai, Sirdeshpande Venkubai.

Dhaneshwar Vanamalabai won the Chancellor's Prize and the N. G. Deshpande English Prize. Ketkar Mathubai won the Maharashtra Library Basurah Tilak Psychology Prize. Sirdeshpande Venkubai won the Dravid Sanskrit Prize. The Tilak Marathi Prize is distributed between Ketkar Mathubai and Rajwade Pilubai.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

18 candidates appeared for this examination out of which the following passed :—

First Class :—Dhaneshwar Sushilabai, Mehta Saralabai.

Second Class :—Athavle Sushilabai, Jogiekar Dwarkabai, Joshi Kaveribai, Ketkar Draupadibai, Kotwal Kamalabai, Desai Manahargauri, Thakore Kantabai, Mehta Manjulabai, Desai Gangubai.

Pass Class :—Paralkar Gangubai, Samant Vithabai, Desai Nirmalabai, Thakore Kalavatibai, Jadhav Subhadrabai.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

10 candidates appeared for this examination out of which the following passed :—

Second Class :—Bhide Aoubai, Thakore Sumatibai.

Pass Class :—Ketkar Draupadibai, Thakore Kalavatibai, Thakore Tanmangauri, Tyabji Sohailabai.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

32 candidates appeared for this examination out of which the following passed :—

Second Class :—Agtey Sakhubai, Damle Banubai, Gaurad Gangubai Gune Sushilabai, Jamnerkar Lilabai, Ketkar Champavatibai, Khare Durgabai, Parchure Venubai, Moti Sharadabai, Dave Chandrikabai, Hora Jyotirlala, Chatterji Suhasinibai.

Pass Class :—Bhide Banubai, Deshpande Varubai, Joshi Krishnabai, Kale Malatibai, Desai Leelavati, Desai Vimalabai Divatia Sagarika, Joshi Vanaleela Majmudar Dhumati, Vaidya Chimanabai, Desai Surabala.

VERNACULAR FINAL EXAMINATION.

22 candidates appeared for this examination, out of which the following passed :—

Second Class :—Ketkar Champavatibai Khare Durgabai.

Pass Class :—Bhide Banubai, Deshpande Varubai, Gokhale Ramabai, Kalamkar Indirabai, Pathak Krishnabai, Subnis Anasuyabai, Joshi Vidyagauri, Dani Jayakumari, Dave Chandrikabai, Desai Surabala, Mehta Ushabai, Shah Zaveribai.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE

A special General Meeting of the Tenants' Welfare Institute was convened in the "Good-Life League Hall" on Tuesday last, to bid farewell to Capt. Gilbert-Lodge, Land Manager, Bombay Development Department in appreciation of the services rendered by him in promoting the "Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute, of which, he is the Hon. President. Mr. Muncherji Joshi presided.

At the outset, Mr. Narayanrao Kulkerny delivered a lecture on "Disadvantages of Co-partnership and Hire-Purchase Housing Societies," as previously announced. In brief, Mr. Kulkerny said, that if Mr. J. P. Orr, late Chairman of the City Improvement Trust, and Founder of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association had encouraged the starting of Hire-Purchase or Tenement-Ownership Societies from the commencement, instead of his sticking up to his own programme of "Tenant Co-partnership Housing Societies, there would have been no occasion for Sir Lawless Hepper to make very unfavourable, but straightforward remarks in his Administration Report for the year 1923-24 para 26 and page 11, stating "that the failure of existing Housing Societies was due to the fact that the Ownership Housing Societies have not yet been introduced." Hence, the lecturer remarked that he had taken up the cause of Ownership Housing Societies on the model of "Halifax Tenant-Ownership System," which he has been preaching ever since 1914.

Mr. Gomes, Mr. E. Woodfall, Mr. Framroze Billia, and Mr. J. K. Parulkar, expressed their views and wished "Bon-Voyage" to Capt. Gilbert-Lodge, who is going on leave shortly.

In reply, Capt. Gilbert-Lodge made a suitable speech and expressed his thanks to the promoters of the Tenants' Welfare Institute, for appreciating his services. The meeting was then brought to a close, after an instructive speech from the president.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 5.

In the share market jutes opened slightly easier this morning and there was not such a large speculative business done by operators as was the case the previous week. Buyers for the hundred rupee stocks seemed to be marking time and rates were inclined to be easier. At closing time Howrah and Clive improved their quotations. In coals and teas the position remains much the same with little or no enquiry in existence. Ruteana in the latter section showed an increase in value. In miscellaneous apart from a small improvement in Frank Ross the usual retail list of deals was concluded. Government securities were unaltered with little doing. Following were the closing quotations :—

3 per cent. Government paper 57/14. 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/13. 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/14. 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 101/2. Do. 1936 103/10. Do. 1932, 104/8.

Banks :—Central Bank of India 22/9.

Cottons :—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 7 per cent. pref. 97. Bowreah "B" pref. 94.

Jutes :—Alliance pref. 101. Auckland 269/8. Bally pref 105. Birla 7/8. Clive 43. Gourepore pref. 101. Howrah 43/14. Kinnison 295. National 30/4. Presidency 7/14. Union 638/8.

Coals :—New Kessurgarh 10/4. New Manbhoom 39/4. Satpukuria and Asansol 1/8. West Jamuria 2.

Miscellaneous :—Burn and Co. 6 per cent. pref 87. do. 7 per cent pref 162. Marshall and Co. 3/2. B. I. Corporation ord 4/4. Burma Finance and Mining 3/8. Titaghur Paper 2/12.

Tea Companies :—Bishnauth 30/4. Ruteana 19. Tezpore 12/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence to twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence.—A. P.

LITTLE JOHN REVUE.

A STEADY SEASON.

Entertainments in Bombay flag down in the hot weather, but the advent of the Little John Revue Company has done something to refine the dismal delights of summer; indeed their quality is so well-designed that we cannot justly criticise them in adverse spirit. The first half of the bill consists of pictures, but in the second half of the show there are the thrills of manual jugglery, dance and music. Beryl Scott was magnificent at the piano and her song about the "Tag of silk" received the compliment of resonant applause. The jewel-scene kept the audience in trance, and the new programme they give of undulating dance ought to attract the hot-weather connoisseurs of Bombay who are many and proficient. We give the prize of the day to the jewel-dance and to the lady who played at the piano.

From to-day, the great entertainment of Bombay will be Harmston's Circus.

"INTERFERENCE WITH HINDU LAW."

HINDU SABHA'S ALLEGATION AGAINST NIZAM.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Hindu Sabha, has passed the following resolution :—

"The Hyderabad Hindu Sabha most strongly condemns the action of the Nizam's Government in placing the administration of Godwal fuedal state under the Court of Wards and thus depriving Rani Laxmi Devamma of her rightful claim to rule over her husband, the late maharaja's territory. The Sabha looks upon this action of the Nizam as an interference with Hindu law of inheritance and a violation of former precedents wherein the right of widowed Ranis to their husbands' state has been recognised by Nizam's Government. The Hindus of British India and Indian states will not tolerate this action which virtually amounts to annexation of Godwal state to Nizam's territories and requests the All India Hindu Maha Sabha to take early steps to move the higher authorities to prevent this injustice by the Government of the Nizam."

"OUR J. P'S."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your note re. Our J. P.'s. I wish Sir you had written something more because since our J. P's. have been acting as our Hon. Magistrates the public at large have been rightly feeling disgusted with the Justice that is meted out to them and the real reason is not far off if one were to read your note carefully. Is it too much for the Governor to appoint a committee to report independently of the Police on your Note or will not any member of the Legislative Council move for such a committee? I understand the lawyers duty is to assist Justice and if that is so, may I ask Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Natiman to take up this matter now that it is brought to their notice.

I also ask our popular leaders to take up this matter in the interest of our poor but honourable brothers hundreds of whom are daily placed before these worthies. I do not care what class of people are nominated J. P.'s. or Rao Sahebs or Rao Bahadurs as long as they are not given any judicial powers, let them attend Governor's Lavees or "At Homes" or act as informants of Police or any Government official, but do please do your best and save the public.—Yours etc.

JUSTICE.

KARNATAK LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, May 4.

Taking advantage of the people assembled here to enjoy the cool climate in these days it is proposed to hold the Karnatak Literary Conference here on the 9th 10th and 11th of May. Mr. Benegal the oriental Translator to the Government of Madras will preside over the Conference All the lovers of Karnatak literature sinking all their political differences and caste distinctions have joined hands to make the Conference a success.

As majority of members of K. P. C. C. is likely to attend the Literary Conference, a meeting of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will be held here on the 13th instant.

The feasibility of the spinning franchise (with respect to Karanatak Province only) will be, it is surmised, again scrutinized.

MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE

It is decided to have a sitting of the Social Conference at Satara on or about the same time as the holding of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, i.e., on about the 11th to 13th instant. An influencial Committee under the guidance of the Hon. Mr. Karandikar and R. B. Kale is formed. The exact date of the Conference and the name of the President will be announced in a couple of days. The time is very short but the preparations are going on vigorously. All are cordially requested to attend. The delegate fee will be Re. one only, and arrangements for dining and lodging will be made at the cost of Rs. 1/8 per day.

BELGAUM BABY WEEK.

BELGAUM, May 3.

The National Baby Week, Belgaum, came to a successful termination this evening by the awarding of prizes by Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. C. B. Palmer, I.C.S., District Judge of Belgaum, to the successful babies which had been declared on examination by a committee of medical experts as deserving of prizes.—A.P.

SPORTING NEWS

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, May 4.

Following are the closing scores in county cricket matches played to-day. There was no play before lunch owing to wet wickets :—Warwickshire 80 (Dick Tyldesley's analysis: six point three overs eleven runs five wickets; Macdonald two for eighteen) and followed on, 157 for six (W. Quaife sixty-six not out).

Sussex vs. Leicestershire.—Sussex 131 (Goary five for 55), Leicester thirteen for one wicket.

Oxford University vs. Middlesex.—Middlesex 312 (North eighty). Oxford University 87 for 5.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 4.

Following is the betting on Derby :—Hundred to fifteen against Ptolemy (offered), seven to one Manna, nine to one St. Secon, ten to one Conquistador, hundred to seven Solario, twenty to one Picaroon, thirty-three to one Victor (taken and offered).—Reuter.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY'S HON. DEGREES.

LONDON, May 4.

The Glasgow University is conferring the honorary degree of the Doctor of Laws on Lord Ronaldshay and Doctor of Divinity on Reverend Andrew Maclarlane, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Calcutta.—Reuter.

HORSE-SHOW AT OOTY.

OOTACAMUND, May 4.

The Ootacamund Horse Show was held to-day at the race course grounds in the presence of a distinguished gathering including H. E. the Governor and the Viscountess goschen. The show was one of the best held anywhere in India and was representative of all classes of horses. Some of the exhibits being of a very high order. Arrangements were excellent, credit for which goes to Major H. A. Hildebrand, Secretary.

Weather was pleasant when the show commenced but became dull and showery for a short time towards the middle and again towards the close when heavy rains came down and the decision in the last exhibit in the programme had to be postponed till to-morrow. Nearly fifty cups were presented to winners under several classes among whom were the Maharani of Cooch Bihar who scored the largest number of prizes. Nawab Khusen, young Maharaja of Jaipur, Nawab Zada Hamidullah Khan of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, H. E. Lord Goschen and several others. On conclusion of the show Viscountess Goschen presented cups to winners.—A. P.

BANDRA SHOP KEEPERS IN TROUBLE.

RAILWAY STORES ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 5.

The City and Railway police for some time found it a difficult problem to solve how large quantities of valuable bags of grain, tins of ghee and other stores should mysteriously vanish from the Railway Stores in the Khari Railway yard near the Bandra Station.

This morning bullock carts were seen unloading bags of grain and tins of ghee in the Bandra Police Station compound where also an unusual group of Bania grain merchants and grocers were seen with gloomy faces. These, it is said are the receivers of stolen property.

Interesting developments are expected as police enquiries are actively progressing.

BOYSCOUTS.

Scout Master John Quadros and the Rev. Fr. Baptista, the Vicar of Mount Carmel Church, are the popular leaders of the Boy Scouts Movement in Bandra.

With a view to spread and strengthen it the St. Aloysius' School Troop has called a meeting on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m. at the St. Aloysius' Hall to which the public are cordially invited.

BOMBAY LEPROSY APPEAL FUND.

The Collector of Thana will hold a meeting at Palghar on Saturday next, at 1 p.m. to which a large number of influential citizens are invited as H. E. the Governor of Bombay is anxious that all possible steps should be taken or the promotion of the Bombay Leprosy Appeal Fund and for [illegible] purpose it is desirable to form a District Executive Committee and to get into touch with the Presidency Executive Committee formed in Bombay.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LEPROSY.

A meeting was held in the office of the Collector of Poona on Tuesday last week for the purpose of forming a Committee to further the objects of the All-India Leprosy Fund.

After some discussion it was decided to form a General Committee consisting of all the gentlemen present and an Executive Committee consisting of the following :—

Collector of Poona, (Chairman), Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta (Honorary Secretary), Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona (Honorary Treasurer), the Civil Surgeon, Poona a representative of the G. O. C. Poona District, Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte, Khan Bahadur M. H. Dastur, Rao Bahadur V. G. Mankar, Nawab Shah Rook Yar Jung. Khan Bahadur Mehta will act as Honorary Secretary and the Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona as Honorary Treasurer.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1925.

FARIDPUR.

The resolutions passed by the Faridpur Conference are in mystic consonance with the speech of Mr. C. R. Das. They are an incantatory effort towards the creation of an equable atmosphere for Indo-British negotiations. There was much emotional metaphysics in Mr. Das' pronouncement and it appealed to the Empire sentiment of Britain ennobled to the level of sublime selflessness. Mr. Chesterton says somewhere that the most prudent way of dealing with Englishmen is to refer to their inscrutable worth and point out the potential greatness of their mission and character. Tell them of legendary virtues and they relax in the absence of enforceable sanctions. Just at the time we wanted a concrete grip of realities, we are thrown into a luminous fog. The resolutions passed by the U. P. Liberal Conference in April are more in the way of solid conception than the formulas in Faridpur; for, at Faridpur they have zealously neld to the swimming imagery of Mr. Das even at the cost of explicit demands. We cannot take it as a full model for the Satara Provincial Conference where the practical capacity of Maharashtra is expected to crystallise. Mr. Das dwelt on the philosophic substance of Swaraj without expressing it in definite form and the resolutions have reflected the same spirit of detached and incoahate expectations. In point of definiteness Mahatma Gandhi's speech at Faridpur has better coherence and consistency. He set an arduous scheme and put the outcome of freedom as inevitable. It is difficult to think of Faridpur as the mirror of Swarajists because we prefer to think of Swarajists as combining the best elements of Liberalism and uncompromising non-co-operation. Let it not be said of the Swarajists that while winning the battle against solemn servility in the country they are losing it against vacuous ignorance. At Faridpur, however, there has been an outflow of pristine sentiment without a corresponding sense of actualities. It would seem that all the time Mr. Das had his face turned to Whitehall and his back against the surge, however sluggish, of the people for liberty.

If Mr. Das has any extenuation of diplomacy for his eclectic notions of imperialism, we would give him time to test the hope of negotiation. Beyond that there is little to commend the restraint of Faridpur which looks artificial, unreal and oppressive. Satara may, however, note one element of abnegation. There was no romping instinct at Fairdpur to condemn the foibles of the yarn franchise and alter it into a four-anna solution. We never agreed with the yarn franchise, but we strongly feel that the franchise-business has little to do with the stagnation of political interest. Nor will the political interest be revived by any lengthy controversy among the lords of legislative warfare. The lull is not going to be revolutionised by franchise differentiations. The Swarajists who retail for our benefit the Odyssey of the Councils cannot galvanise the country if they are sluggish in the intervals of their copious logomachy in the Councils. They have done little to popularise work on the yarn franchise according to the Belgaum truce. Faridpur at least did not devote all its dialectic energy to the confounding of Mahatma Gandhi's counsel, and we entreat the battling veterans of Satara not to depend too much upon the virtue of unsettling the franchise as the magic key of unlivened politics. The resolutions of Faridpur consist of a self-conscious, if inscrutable, effort to put us in the good books of captious statesmen in England. The resolutions are categorically divisible into two parts. The second part consists of a pressing appeal towards the liberation of Ordinance prisoners. The idea is a personal passion with Mr. Das. But are we to agree to minor compromise every time the bureaucracy plays upon the oppression of detention and arrests? In 1921, we had to deal with 50,000 men in jail and in the Punjab there are a thousand Akali prisoners, including the victims of Nabha who are meticulously set apart by Sir Malcolm Hailey. The detenues of Bengal would give us small thanks if we regarded their release as a counterpoise to expedient concession on our side.

The first part of the Faridpur resolutions is a statement of national demands in figurative language. No hard requisitions are visible in them.—

"(1) This Conference declares that the national ideal of Swaraj involves the right of the Indian nation to live its own life, to have an opportunity of self-realisation, self-development and self-fulfilment and liberty to work for the consolidation of divers elements which go to make up the Indian nation unimpeded and unobstructed by any outside domination.

(2) That if the British Empire recognises such rights does not obstruct the realisation of such a Swaraj and is prepared to give such an opportunity and undertakes to make the necessary sacrifices to make such rights effective, this Conference calls upon the Indian nation to realise its Swaraj within the British Commonwealth."

British statesmen will readily give us a load of pledges from the deposit of the past. That is not enough against the Acts of Parliament current and inperative. In 1922 Sir William Vincent declared in the Assembly:

> "It is indeed unthinkable to my mind that a country which has Dominion Status should at the same time allow its affairs to be controlled entirely by a foreign service and we have to look to the future."

Compare with it the persistency with which the Services are protected and public opinion defied. They will readily enthrone an ideal and proceed with business Let us recall the substance of Lord Birkenhead's reform so far, reforms shaped as amendments to the Government of India Act. These amendments are chiefly in the direction of amplifying the existing reservation against submission to the Legislative Assembly, or provincial legislatures of salaries and pensions payable to persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council, and to certain other officers. The reservation is now to be applicable to salaries and pension (a term now to include allowances, gratuities and contribution to provident funds) of persons appointed before April 1st, 1924 by the Governor-General in Council or by a local Government to services or posts classified by rules under the Act as superoir services or posts. An important change is that the reference to salaries and pensions is now to be extended to the dependents of the persons indicated. A new entry in the two sections concerned provides for the non-votability of sums payable to any person who is or has been in the civil service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council, of the Governor-General in Council, or of a Governor, made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of rules made under the Act. Along with these reforms are the tale of "pensions and retirement." While facts are in coarse contradiction of hoary pledges, Mr. Das has at Faridpur contrived demands expressed in vague hopes of a foundational declaration of early Swaraj. Pledges may be given in redundant and tedious form, but the eye of Faridpur was directed to Whitehall where Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead are in mighty confabulation *Verb Sap.*

HOME RULE FOR DOCTORS.

The decision of the General Medical Council of England to withdraw the recognition of the Calcutta University's M. B. degree for purposes of registration in England under the Medical Act is an exhibition of petulent tyranny, that is at once detrimental to academic freedom and obnoxious to the medical profession. Those who condemn trade-unionism of labour because of its rigid discipline and monopolist tendencies forget that the Bar and the Medical Council are in no wise different since they are the trade-unions of the "professional" as distinguished from industrial labour. The Medical Council of Britain is the disciplinary body of the profession maintaining the medical etiquette and penalising those guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional case." Last year it attempted to prevent some of the greatest authorities in England from broad-casting lectures on hygiene by threatening them with penal measures; its orthodox outlook on medical science, its short-sighted practices and its policies designed for the maintenance of vested interests has incurred for it the odium of all progressive or original minds even in England. But the danger of professional exclusiveness and jealousy as well as of the Council's patronising meddlesomeness is accentuated in the case of India where the virus of racialism vitiates even purely scientific and humanitarian organisations. The report of the Lee Commission showed how powerfully racial bias operates against the medical practitioners of this country and how sedulously a medical bureaucracy of aliens has been fostered in India both in the civil and military spheres. Not less significant is the contemptuous attitude of that bureaucracy towards indigenous systems of medicine.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Medical Council should become for the medical profession of India what the Bolshevik Cheka has been for the opponents of Bolshevism; it has issued supercilious commands as the universities of a "dependency" held to provide cushy jobs for British youth in all walks of life can have no pretensions of independence and no objections to derogatory encroachments on their powers; it has insisted on the meticulous observance of the curriculum prescribed by itself regardless as much of the development of medicine since it was, seventy years ago, first framed as of the different social conditions of India; and it has brandished the sword of excommunication against those whose self-respect militated against abject subservience to it. Nearly a couple of years ago, the Council suggested modifications in the study of midwifery for medical degrees and demanded an increase in the number of delivery cases attended to by candidates. Though the peculiar social traditions and sentiments of Indian women rendered it a harsh injunction, the universities tried to carry it out faithfully; nor have they failed to enlarge the course and prolong the term for the medical degree at its behest. But, apparently, the Council is so used to enforcing its views about the curriculum and the profession on the Indian Universities and so insensitive to any notions of academic rights that it made the preposterous proposal to the Calcutta University that a representative of its own should be permitted to inspect the medical examinations of the University. Naturally the Calcutta University, nourished in the atmosphere of sturdy independence of Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, was, unlike the Bombay University, not lost to all sense of academic self-respect and boldly refused to comply with such a humiliating demand. For there could be only one implication of that proposal—that a premier Indian University was either not efficient enough or honest enough to conduct its examination to the satisfaction of the pristine standards of the Medical Council. The Calcutta University, however, does not base its case for refusal merely on this unassailable ground of academic honour and independence. In its remonstrance to the Council, it has also contended that Part II. of the Medical Act, under which Indian as well as foreign and colonial degrees are recognised, does not warrant any such intrusion in the administrative sphere of a University. The University thus has resisted a proposal which is a serious infringement of its rights.

But the problem raised by this presumptuous interference and overweening snobbery is a fundamental one. It is nothing less than the achieving of freedom from the apron-strings of the British Medical Council, which is an exclusive trade-union without the excuse of poverty and wedded to the imperial bogey of prestige without the excuse of nationalism. Such freedom is essential as much for the purpose of academic integrity as in the interests of a national and independent medical profession. When it is proposed to create an Indian Bar or an Indian Supreme Court, there is no reason why the public should not strive for the development of a medical profession, Indian in personnel and temperament and free from the galling trammels of a foreign medical council The manner in which the National Medical College in Bombay was robbed of its national character should alone serve to emphasise the imperative need of liberating the Indian doctors from the compulsory and alien trade-unionism of the Council. But the science of medicine requires for its advance a body of organised knowledge in a much larger proportion than that on which any other art or science is based. It is hence incumbent on the Government to provide all the educational facilities for medical equipment and encouragement of scientific research necessary for the creation of an Indian Medical Council. The national endeavour should be aimed at making the medical profession a self-contained, self-reliant and progressive entity.

Notes of the Day.

Violence in Bulgaria.

The cause of the recent violent outrages in the capital of Bulgaria has been so far shrouded in complete mystery except in so far as the crime is, as usual, attributed to the Hidden Hand of Moscow. Since it is considered good form in decent "society" to believe everything wicked about the Bolsheviks, the Anglo-Indian papers have readily agreed with that happy explanation. The Bulgarian Government, however, is not a wholly innocent victim of a vast conspiracy; for it has itself been the cause of "white" terror in the country. Professor Tsankov, who is in power, seized it by a military coup like that of Primo de Rivera of Spain; his Government murdered Stambulisky, the popular Peasant Premier, and has retained power, like Mussolini's Black Shirts, by the coercion of opponents, though its methods have been for more cruel than those of Mussolini's followers. With unusual ferocity it suppressed a revolt of the Agrarians and Communists in which nearly 15,000 peasants and workers are said to have lost their lives; in last January as many as 150 political murders were recorded in the country. Murder, indeed, has become a usual instrument of governance and the discontented agrarian and Communist elements recently resorted to similar cowardly savagery in their abortive essay in violence. Thus violence of Governments breeds popular violence; for revolutions, after all, take their colour from the existing regime. In the tangled skein of Middle East politics, there is no great leader to help the people escape from this vicious circle.

Prince in South Africa.

Reuter's reported the other day that among those who presented addresses to the Prince at Cape Town were Indians. Evidently the sentiment of Indians in South Africa was not unanimously in favour of participating in the celebrations held in honour of the Prince. We gather from "Indian Opinion" that a mass meeting of Indians convened under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress decided not to accept the offer of £200 for Indian celebrations by the Corporation of Durban to the Indian community; it appointed, however, a committee to negotiate with the Corporation on better and honourable terms. "Indian Opinion", however, suggested an unconditional rejection of the offer and boycott of the festivities on almost the same grounds which prompted Gandhiji to preach it three years ago in India. With the badge of helotry imposed upon His Majesty's subjects by a fellow-members of the common Empire under His Majesty's aegis and a fierce racial crusade threatening to drive them out of the country, Indians in South Africa are naturally in no mood for partaking in a picnic which is totally meaningless for them. "Indian Opinion" wisely implies that such boycott would be not a sign of personal discourtesy but a pacific method of drawing attention to the acute sense of injustice and the prevailing feeling of intense discontent among the Indian community. For the underdogs of the Empire there are no celebrations but only a silent means of dignified protest.

Enrol Please.

The municipal elections are to be held in the beginning of the next year. With a view to make the voters' lists as complete and accurate as possible, the Municipal Commissioner is inviting applications for enlistment in the Municipal Election Roll. The condition of municipal politics is a matter of public concern and we trust all those eligible for having their names included in the voting lists will immediately send in their applications. We do not agree with those superior persons who hold that party conflict is an unmitigated nuisance in municipal politics. It is true that all questions to be dealt with in local government are not party questions but a considerable number of them are. As the bureaucratic octopus sits over municipal governance, a party devoted to the task of combating vested interests and promoting the civic interests is a necessity. In fact, the impediments to civic amelioration and reconstruction, in the shape of governmental super-imposition, are so great that they disheartened such robust a social worker as Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru who advised abstention from local bodies. The Congress, however, is pledged to constructive work and a party loyal to the Congress could stand for a different conception of the function of local government and work for Swadeshism, temperance and the removal of untouchability. Moreover, modern cities like Bombay cannot do without the party system and party machinery for focussing public opinion on important issues and presenting suitable candidates. Municipal, like national, election requires a huge organisation of polling booths and election manifestoes, canvassing and meetings. Only an exceptionally popular man can succeed without them; other men have to affliate themselves to a party. We do not hold that the Nationalist Party has been infallible or indeed as constructive in its endeavour as it could have been; but it is the party which having stood for national policy deserves the most indespread support of the electorate and those who desire to help it should enrol themselves forthwith.

Continued from Column 6.

tion who are supposed to learn all the subjects bearing on evolutionary theory? They also have been strongly biassed against it. Their study of biology, histology and embryology, their Cunningham's anatomy and lessons in physiology, etc., do not seem to have been sufficient to open their eyes and develop the deductive faculty of interpreting in the right way all the marvels the microscope and the scalpel reveal which ought not to escape an observant mind. I wonder what Dr. Hrdlicka would think of many of our students and even experienced doctors who do not seem to have understood the theory at all. Yet some of them will assure you in the most pompous manner that they do not believe in evolution.

INDIA AND THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE M. D.)

A lecture on Man's Origin, delivered at Simla recently by Dr. Hrdlicka, has attracted general attention, the more so as India is believed to possess the secret of man's origin from the lower order of animals. This, after the recent finds in Africa, is remarkable, as the Dark Continent may not alone contain all the evidences of Man's Evolution. Whether the Shivalick hills are likely to yield further interesting fossil specimens of anthropoids or men-like apes, similar to those found in Africa or like the famous 'pithecanthropus' of Java, is left for the future to decide.

Man and Apes.

Meanwhile it is interesting that the question has been raised here if for no other reason than to stimulate interest in this kind of study. As reported in the papers, Dr. Hrdlicka seems to have made a mistake in stating that "with perhaps some difference in size, the entire structure of this anthropoid ape and the man of to-day was identical." This, of course, must be incorrect, as such an identity would mean the same animal and not two different kinds as are apes and men. Moreover, a loose statement like this may lead to confusion and misunderstanding in discussion. What probably, Dr. Hrdlicka wanted to say is that the structure of this anthropoid approaches nearest to man than any known species, but in size shape and development there are variations, however slight, which differentiate these two animals. In view of the claims made for the Taungs skull lately discovered in Africa, this statement of Dr. Hrdlicka is most interesting and should kindle great enthusiasm in the scientific world. Dr. Hrdlicka reminds us that the main theory of Darwin on man's origin would stand though there might be modification in detail. This is the correct attitude of the well-informed world regarding a theory which has caused so much controversy in the past. I mean that Darwinism is now accepted by all well-informd scientists, especially by biologists and zoologists of repute in Europe and America. Few will be found to dispute the truth of evolution in general and man's descent from the lower order of animals in particular. Why, as late as fifteen years ago, a distinguished opponent of the theory lamented in the "Manchester Guardian" that nowadays, you cannot startle even the man in the street with the theory of man's evolution, both of body and mind. An admission that as early as fifteen or twenty years ago the theory of evolution was generally accepted. For this we have to thank Huxley and Haeckel, the two valiant exponents of Darwinism. These two distinguished scientists more than others who also laboured courageously in the field, received the brunt of the attacks of honest as well as malignent opponents. Haeckel, in particular, was the bete noire of the latter. It was no easy task three or four decades ago to defend such a revolutionary theory in the face of prejudice, error and ignorance, at a time when many men of repute tried to crush it with the weight of their authority if not by arguments. Opponents of all sorts, but especially priests, eagerly seized every word against the theory and triumphantly broadcasted the same to the four winds. We, still, occasionally hear the death and burial of Darwinism which event seems to have taken place for the thousandth time; but such an assurance is generally found in obscure religious publications or in the pulpits of country churches. It is also the practice of this class of opponents of Darwinism, "these ultra conservative people who," Dr. Hrdlicka tells us, "were creating mischief by opposing this theory," to resuscitate authorities of a by-gone age to make an imposing list against Darwinism. The unsophisticated, after reading such farrago, generally conclude that priests can pulverize Darwinism to atoms.

Doctors and Evolution Theory.

Dr. Hrdlicka expresses the hope that India will take a great interest in the subject. Doubtless there must be many able scientists in this country who are capable of taking a deep interest in it; but I am afraid the general public or rather the average educated man takes no interest in the matter. This has been my experience of the people of Bombay, and if Bombay reflects the scientific attainments in biological and zoological sciences in India, Dr. Hrdlicka may be disappointed in his hopes. Here, in Bombay, the general apathy, not to say ignorance, on the subject is discouraging. It is true that it is an abstruse subject not easily grasped by laymen, but one expects our scientific students, especially medical men, who, above all, ought to know better, to have some notion of it, the more so, that our profession is being based more and more on evolutionary principles. Instead of being well-informed on the subject most of them have only a hazy and confused notion of it. I am not referring to men of an older generation whose notion on the subject was most amusing. For instance, I know an old doctor, who is still among us, a busy-body, who has been a member of the University Senate and all that, this man actually asked me, "How is it, if the theory is true, that monkeys are not transformed into men nowadays." One can excuse the ignorance of such elderly men on an interesting subject so closely connected with modern medical science. They were educated in institutions where the question has always been misrepresented and ridiculed by men who were absolutely incompetent to teach it; they were made to believe that the theory was against their religion; biology, zoology, embryology and kindred sciences formed no part of their medical education; they were biassed against the theory from the first, their own conservative spirit, not to say their bigotry, their mental slavery prevented them from studying the subject carefully and impartially; moreover they depended on their *gurus* for information. But what have we to say of the students of a newer genera-

(Continued in column 5.)

RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD.

LABOUR CHARGE OF PRECIPITANCY.

SECOND READING PASSES IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons to-day Col. Guinness moving the second reading of the Gold Standard Bill pointed out in connection with the proposal that the Bank of England was bound to sell gold in amounts not less than four hundred ounces troy of fine gold in bar, that each bar would be worth about 1,700 sterling and the size of the bar alone would prevent this proposal being used to bring back gold into general use and limit the possible drawing of gold for export. The clause in the bill which empowered the Treasury to borrow for exchange operations did not increase the total amount of money borrowable. Any sums raised under these powers must come out of usual provision for borrowing up to the total supply of services voted every year in the Appropriation Act. Two credits had already been conditionally negotiated under it. Credit had been arranged for with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York who had undertaken to give the Bank of England revolving credit of two hundred million dollars for two years from 10th May. The second arrangement was with the syndicate headed by Mr. J. P. Morgan to His Majesty's Government direct for a revolving credit of a hundred million dollars also for two years. The interest in each case was payable when credit was drawn upon at one per cent. above the Federal Reserve Bank discount rate with a minimum of four per cent. or if the Federal Reserve rate exceeded six per cent. at the Federal discount rate. Therefore, if we did not use credits, no interest was payable in which event, with the Morgan loan open to the British Government, there would merely be a very small commission on the right of call on money. Col. Guinness hoped that in view of its urgency the House would pass the measure without delay. He did not fear a rise in the bank rate or higher prices. Government believed that we had reached a stage of purchasing power being at parity and that in the long run the producer would have more gain from the security of gold standard than banking interests.

LABOUR AMENDMENT.

Mr. Snowden moved the Labour amendment refusing assent to the bill which, he declared, by providing for a return to gold standard with undue precipitancy, might aggravate the existing grave conditions of unemployment and trade depression. Mr. Snowden emphasised that he did not oppose the return to gold standard but protested against Government's undue precipitancy. The Labour Party by the amendment dissociated themselves from any disastrous consequences that might result (Ministerial laughter). He did not accept Mr. Churchil's statement of the existence of a practical parity between prices in Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Snowden thought the difference amounted to five per cent. Government should have waited a little longer in the hope that the parity of gold level prices might be reached by a normal operation of the trade.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Churchill denied that the decision was characterised by precipitancy. On the contrary they had the finest expert financial advice in the world. Government had taken every precaution which forethought, patience and long preparation could suggest. He mentioned the disadvantage of giving long notice of a return to gold. (Message has been mutilated here). He insisted that no country in the world was less able to diverge from economic facts than Britain. As regards the allegation that the decision would shackle them to America, the Chancellor said it would certainly shackle them to reality, for good or for ill. He personally believed that it was the only basis of offering a permanent security.

Mr. Churchill said he knew nothing which would justify the increase of bank-rate in the immediate future. Indeed the situation was stable and everything tended to show that a transition to gold had hitherto been effected—he was not going to prophesy about the future—with ease and success. He declared that Britain was not the only financial centre of the world, she was the centre of a wide Empire. If we detached ourselves from their movements we ran the great risk of becoming isolated and of loosening the bond whereas a fortification of it was indispensable for our well-being. He scouted the suggestion that we might be unable to hold our own against the strong trans-Atlantic influences and pointed out the Britain still controlled a vast amount of the world's business and held magnificent credits. She had three thousand million sterling in foreign investments, and held a hundred and fifty-three million sterling in gold. The Dominions held a hundred and seven millions while the Empire supplied seventy per cent. of the world's gold.

Mr. Churchill cited instances of pre-war discrepancies in British and American price-levels and their normal and timely readjustment in order to disprove that an absolute equation of prices was essential for the restoration of the gold standard and concluded by saying that the Dominions united were a power great, intricate and comprehensive enough to exist side by side in amicable association with even a larger economic and financial power without its own essential independence being prejudicially affected.

SECOND READING PASSED.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Gold Standard Bill without division.—Reuter.

CONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION.

MAHATMA'S SUPPORT TO MR. DAS.

IMMENSE POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The momentous session of the Bengal Provincial Conference which has just now ended at Faridpur is important in many respects. The guiding spirits of the Conference were Mahatma Gandhi and his eminent follower Mr. C. R. Das. There has been a district change in the notions of our villagers. They are no longer blind followers of Mr. Das or Mahatma Gandhi; they have become argumentative and adopted a sense of discerning the aspects of the political programme. The ovation with which Mahatma Gandhi was received throughout Bengal in 1921 and the ovation with which he was received today are no less striking. It is their intelligent appreciation of the Mahatma which has been misconstrued by the Anglo-Indian papers as lack of respect for Mahatma Gandhi. These same papers only a few years ago wrote vehemently against the "noisy demonstration" and to-day when they found it wanting, on the appeals of leaders for the sake of Mahatma's health, they took their readers into confidence that Mahatma Gandhi no longer commanded equal influence. Mahatmaji spoke very feelingly at Faridpur. His programme has deeply convinced the people of Bengal and it will not be surprising in the least if as a result of his mission *Charka* finds a place in every home. Mahatma Gandhi's support to Mr. Das's conditional co-operation is one of the remarkable events in our national struggle. It is only hoped Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead will read its true significance and will not goad the ardent lovers of Dominion Status into staunch Republicans and thus avoid another Ireland in India.

WHY DESHBANDHU WITHDREW.

Perhaps the most interesting scene of the session was the tense excitement that was witnessed in the Subjects Committee leading to the resignation of presidentship by Mr. C. R. Das, though temporarily. Anglo-India has received it with unusual hilarity and they predicted that the split that occurred would end the Conference in fiasco. But they were surprised when they found that the resolution which Mr. Das proposed to move was unanimously adopted in the open Conference. Difference of opinion is a sign of life in a big assembly and it ought to exist in it. Mr. Das only left the conference to allow the members to consider his proposals calmly in his absence. The resolution in question refers to the release of all political prisoners as a condition precedent to any political settlement.

MR. DAS AGAIN LAID UP WITH FEVER.

Our anxiety for Mr. Das has once more increased. He was laid up with fever yesterday and could not preside over the Conference.

MAHATMAJI IMPRESSED.

By the resolutions Faridpur has expressed the national will and the activities that would follow throughout Bengal for the attainment of our goal must be incessant. I understand Mahatmaji has told a friend that if at any moment Civil Disobedience was possible it would be Bengal which will first take it up. He is much impressed with the preparedness of Bengal and particularly the Hindu-Muslim relations over which he had experienced bitter disappointment in other provinces.

RESOLUTION ON TARKESHWAR.

FARIDPUR, May 4.

After last evening's sitting of the Bengal Provincial Conference, almost all outside delegates left Faridpur and to-day, when the Conference met again in the afternoon, not more than fifty persons including delegates, visitors and volunteers were present. Mr. C. R. Das had an attack of fever and did not attend to-day and Babu Lalit Mohan Das took the chair in Mr. Das' absence. Local delegates did not take much interest in the proceedings and did not come to the meeting to-day. To-day's resolutions were adopted without discussion and there were practically no speeches.

The first resolution referred to Tarakeshwar and condemned the action of the Brahman Sabha in continuing a civil suit pending in the Hughli Court. The next resolution related to village re-organisation and another gave power to the so-called depressed classes to visit temples, to recite the Vedas and to get admission to all educational institutions and to draw water from public wells. Another resolution urged ryots to stop paying illegal exactions. There were other resolutions on the agenda but rain set in and the proceedings terminated hurriedly. The next Conference will meet at Nadia.

Before leaving here Mr. Gandhi with Sir P. C. Roy paid a visit to the exhibition and was shown exhibits of the Government Agricultural farm, the Calcutta research tannery sericultural farm and the Serampore Government Weaving Institute.—A.P.

PRINCE AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, May 4.

Cape Town.—After an immensely successful stay at the capital which he thoroughly enjoyed the Prince of Wales motored to Stellenbosch. Enthusiastic crowds lined the route for miles and ladies in dainty summer frocks were conspicuous and fine weather added to the brilliance of superb scenery. On arrival at Stellenbosch, the home of Nationalists, the Prince was presented with an address of welcome. Later in the day the Prince left for Trek.

AVERTING MOPLAH TROUBLE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE.

NO PERPETUATION OF REBELS' MEMORY.

MADRAS, May 4.

A Malappuram (Malabar) message dated the 4th inst., says that with a view to avert what might ultimately lead to a Moplah trouble the District Magistrate of Malabar convened a conference of the leading Moplahs of Pookkattur, the storm-centre of the last Moplah rebellion, and forbade any contemplated celebrate, on of the memory of the fallen Moplahs in the last rebellion. He also caused the following notice in vernacular to be distributed among Moplahs:—

"It is known to all that during the Moplah rebellion in 1921 a fight took place at Pookkattur and the rebels were defeated and many were killed. The bodies of those killed in the fight were buried in various places in Pookkattur near the spot where they died. I understand that certain ignorant Moplahs desire to commemorate their death by some means or other either by marking their graves or by holding ceremonies from time to time in their memory or by making songs or other means. It is well-known that these men died while fighting against Government and were thus guilty of criminal offences. The rebellion was crushed and all the communities in Malabar are now living together in harmony and in co-operation with the Government. If any persons are allowed to perpetuate the memory of these rebels in any of the manners mentioned above the result will be ill-feeling between the various communities and loyal men will be disturbed and ignorant and foolish people will be led to believe that it will be a good thing for them to behave as these rebels behaved. The result of that might be that violence will break out and the trouble and suffering of rebellion would begin afresh. Under the Moplah Outrages Act the Government have power to prevent disturbances by deporting from Malabar the people who seem likely to disturb the public peace. I hereby give notice that if any persons in future attempt to perpetuate the memory of these rebels either by holding ceremonies or by making and singing songs or by marking their graves or in any other manner I will take action against them under the Moplah Outrages Act and they will be deported from Malabar. It is the duty of all sensible and loyal people to make this known to others and to do their best to persuade them to refrain from this foolish conduct. Also it is the duty of all persons if they know that any such preparations are being made to report the matter to officers of Government and if they fail to do so they will be able to be dealt with under the Moplah Outrages Act like those who directly participate in this sort of conduct.—A. P.

SOVIET AND INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

INFORMATION LACKS OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons Sir William Davision drew attention to a recent resolution moved by Zinovieff at the session of the executive of the Third International demanding that an independent democratic republic should be established in India as soon as the Indian people had thrown off the British yoke and pledging support to the revolutionary activities on behalf of the Russian Soviet Government to the leaders of the Indian revolutionary movement directed towards the overthrow of the British Empire and asked what action Government proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Baldwin said his information at present was confined to press references and until he had official confirmation and had an opportunity of considering the full text he would prefer not to make any statement.—Reuter.

RIFFS SUFFER REPULSE.

LONDON, May 4.

Rabat.—A communique states that Abdel Krim's forces suffered a severe setback with over 150 killed and a number captured. The French losses were small. Aviators were most active in all sectors.—Reuter.

ARREST OF SHEIKH OF MUHAMMERAH

LONDON, May 4.

Replying to Capt. Eden with regard to the arrest of the Sheikh of Muhammerah by the Persian Government, Mr. Chamberlain said he was informed that the Sheikh was being treated considerately by the Persian Government who professed friendly sentiments towards him. No undertaking with regard to his personal security was given to the Sheikh by the British Government and none was required since the settlement of differences between the Sheikh and the Persian Premier had been agreed to in September last year.—Reuter.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S MOVE

LONDON, May 4.

Replying to Mr. Morgan Jones, Earl Winterton said the question of the separation of executive and the judicial functions in India had, lately, been very fully examined by most local Governments whose proposals the Government of India was now examining. He was not in a position to say when a decision was likely to be reached.—Reuter.

BAN REMOVED.

E. AFRICA AND COUNCIL ENTRY.

MOMBASA RESCINDS ITS RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, April 21.

I have already informed your readers that Council Entry is the question on which there is a sharp difference of opinion between Mombasa and Nairobi. A meeting of the Standing Committee of the East Africa Indian National Congress was held in Mombasa where it was decided to hold the annual session of the Congress at Nairobi in December. It was also decided that keep Nairobi should be the centre of the Executive. As regards Council Entry, the principal leaders of the Congress were in favour of going into Councils and accepting the four seats on the nomination basis under protest. Those members who had come from Nairobi to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee seriously advised the Mombasa members to advise people to decide in favour of going into Councils as the whole country was at present in favour of the same.

The Managing Committee of the Mombasa Indian Association considered this question and the following resolution was adopted in order to put the matter before the public: "That the question of Council entry should be postponed till the next session of the Congress". This resolution was passed in the Committee by majority.

BAN REMOVED.

In order to put the resolution before the public a meeting was held on Sunday. Now as a matter of fact the majority on the Committee did not know the mind of the public on this question but were simply carried away by their own opinions and motives. Usually the meetings of this type have a very meagre attendance, but this time people showed the interest they took in the question by their presence in large numbers. The meeting commenced the work under the presidentship of Mr. J. B. Pandya. Mr. D. B. Desai, Secretary, in moving the resolution made a lengthy speech. Mr. Joshi supported the resolution. Mr. R. M. Shah led the opposition. He confessed they had played a game and were defeated; they should now go into the Councils as advised by the leaders of the Congress. Mr. A. B. Patel, Advocate and Mr. R. S. Nehda, Advocate, supported the resolution. Mr. D. I. Patel supported the resolution moved by Mr. Desai. After the matter was discussed for about two hours, the President put the resolution of Mr. Desai to vote which was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Out of 400 persons assembled, only 17 voted in favour of the resolution.

Mr. A. B. Patel then moved that previous resolutions passed by Mombasa in this connection are hereby rescinded and that a public meeting be held on may 3rd to select two members for the Council.

Mr. D. B. Desai, supported by Mr. D. I. Patel, moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to collect the vote of the people. The amendment was put to vote and was lost. The original resolution as proposed by the mover was passed by majority, only two voting against.

RECOGNITION OF FORMER OWNERS.

SOVIET GOVT'S DECISION.

LONDON, May 4.

Riga.—A message from Moscow states that at a meeting of the Superme Economic Council Djorzhinsky, Commissar of Industry, stated that the Soviet Government had decided to lease to their former owners nationalised industrial undertakings at present not working or running at a loss and also that banks would be instructed to grant owners all credit facilities on terms similar to those enjoyed by State undertakings.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

PARIS TRANSPORT WORKERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—The transport workers in the Capital including those in trams, omnibuses and electric railways have declared a general strike as a protest against the refusal of managements to guarantee not to penalise May Day absentees.—Reuter.

POSITION OF SHIPPING MASTER.

UNAFFECTED BY LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Wardlaw Milne raised the question of pay and allowances of the Shipping Master, Bombay, and asked whether the officer was entitled to any benefits under the recommendations of the Lee Commission. He suggested that the question of his status and emoluments should be brought to the notice of the Government of India because it was very inadvisable that an officer of this position should be inadequately paid.

Earl Winterton replied that the recommendations of the Lee Commission did not extend to officers in the position of the shipping master. He could not agree that the officer was very inadequately paid or that his status demanded any special consideration.

Replying to Mr. Herbert Williams, Earl Winterton emphasised that the officers appointed to the Indian Engineers Service from Indian Engineering Colleges, obtained their appointments by claiming Indian domicile. Therefore, they were not entitled to overseas pay.—Reuter.

BARODA LETTER.

DHARASABHA INSULTED.

NEW PRESS ACT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, May 3.

The Gaekwar has instituted certain annual prizes, annuities, medals, and titles for encouraging poetry, literature, history, scientific research, fine arts, social reform and social service. The Maharaja seems to have conceived this scheme in imitation of the Nobel Prizes. The rules regarding the scheme have been recently published in the States Gazette.

NEW PRESS ACT.

We had a Press Act on the lines of the Indian Press Act of 1910. The most obnoxious features were the police enquiry instituted by the district magistrate before granting permission to start a Press or a Newspaper taking security from the keeper of the Press or publisher of a Newspaper and the power of stopping a Press or Newspaper which was exercised by the District Magistrate. When the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly repealed the Press Act of 1910, and added certain sections to the Books Registration and Printing Presses Act (XXV of 1867), Post Offices Act and the Sea Customs Act, the Baroda public demanded the repeal of the Baroda Press Act of 1912, and the Local Dhara-sabha committee, which included officials and non-officials, agreed to the repeal and a new Bill was published in November 1923 to elicit public opinion. This Bill advisedly omitted provisions relating to the power to stop the Press or Newspaper, and taking security, while retaining the provision for taking permission involving police inquiry into the antecedents of the applicant. The Bill was severely criticised by the local and outside Press, the main criticisms being centred round the permission clauses which had never found any place in any of the British Indian Press Acts whether old or new, a mere declaration being sufficient. The Baroda Press Association sent a representation to the Legal Remembrancer who took a liberal view and got a Select Committee to consider the Bill and the suggestions made. The Committee met several times and the Bill was published with its report last year. The Committee omitted the clauses relating to permission and brought it in line with the existing Press Legislation in British India. There was no mention of the power to stop the Press in any of the provisions and the Select Committee's report does not say that any such suggestion was ever made by any official member. Even in the Dissenting Notes there is no mention of this. The Baroda Press Association made certain suggestions on the amended Bill, but as there was no mention of the power to stop the Press, there could not be any protest against it. It was taken for granted that the power was deliberately aabndoned by Government in the proposed legislation and people were glad of it as it ensured as much liberty of the Press as in British India, if not more. The amended Bill was placed before the Dhara-sabha for the second and third reading of the Bill, when the Legal Remembrancer moved certain amendments on behalf of Government which did not include any amendment enabling the Government to stop any Press under certain circumstances. If the Government had moved any such amendment, it would have been passed, the elected members being only 10 as against 15 official, and nominated non-official members. But the Government seems to have been in a generous mood at that time and so the Bill was passed without any addition of any provision empowering Government to stop the Press. The Legal Remembrancer submitted the Bill for sanction of Government, but seems to have made no proposals for adding any such provision.

A SURPRISE.

There were rumours that the Executive Council which is invested with the powers of the Huzur may restore the clauses regarding permission, but none dreamt of the Executive Government daring add any such provision to a Bill passed unanimously in the Dharasabha. The Executive Council, however, prepared a surprise for the public by inserting such a provision when sanctioning it, but took good care to see that it may not be detected in its unconstitutional act. The Act was published on 2nd April, 1925, when it came into operation. "The Nava Gujarat" was the first to detect the additional words in the midst of subsection (1) of Section 36 of the new Act which runs as under:—

"36 (1) When an offence under Section 88 (sedition), 88K (sedition against British Government), 226K (setting class against class) of the Baroda Penal Code has been proved, or an order (of forfeiture to Government) under sub-section (1) of Section of this Act has been passed, with reference to any book, newspaper, or other document, or any part of a book, newspaper or other document, all declarations made with regard to such book, newspaper or document shall be deemed to be cancelled, and the person against whom an offence under section 88, 88K, or 226K has been proved and the editor, printer or publisher of the newspaper with regard to which an order under sub-section (1) of Section 5 has been passed, shall be liable, by orders of the Huzur to be declared incompetent to act as printer, editor or publisher for a period not exceeding one year. *The Press at which the aforesaid book, newspaper or other document was printed will be liable to be closed for a period not exceeding one year by Huzur order.* When it appears to a court passing orders of conviction or to the Sarsuba passing an order under this section is required to be passed, the court concerned or the Sarsuba shall issue a notice to the accused, the owner of the press, editor, printer or publisher and submit the papers to the Huzur for due orders."

"INSULTING AND ARBITRARY."

The words italicised have been added by the Executive Government and thus the Dharasabha has been insulted and the constitutional convention to pass the Bill as it emerged from the Legislative Council without any material addition, or subtraction has been broken. This raises a question of grave constitutional import, and the Baroda Press Association and "The Nava Gujarat" have appealed to the members to vindicate the rights, dignity and privileges of the Dharasabha and to resign their seats in case, Government does not hear them. Mr. Sunderdas Narandas, Solicitor, is a member of the Dharasabha, and as a Bombayite he is expected to lead the way and get the members to resign in a body as a protest against the arbitrary conduct of Government. In Baroda "Huzur order" includes the orders of the Dewan or the Council and hence the Press is now at the mercy of the State Bureaucracy. "The Gujarati," "The Nava Yuga", "The Praja Mitra," "The Praja Bandhu," "The Gujarati Punch," etc., have strongly castigated the Baroda Government on its arbitrary conduct and it is to be hoped the Indian Press, the Bombay Press Association, the Journalists' Association and similar other bodies will support the Baroda Press in its demand for the repeal of the obnoxious words.

BAWLA MURDER TRIAL.

JUROR UNABLE TO ATTEND.

AGAIN POSTPONED TILL TODAY.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Karani, one of the jurors, the trial of the Bawla Case had to be again postponed till Wednesday.

The Judge said Mr. Karani was still unable to appear in the Court, and he gathered Mr. Karani would be able to come to-morrow (Wednesday).

Mr. Velinker asked what witnesses the prosecution proposed examining to-morrow, as he understood they would not be taken up in chronological order.

The Advocate-General: The Military Officers.

Mr. Velinkar: After that you will take in chronological order?

The Judge asked whether the Advocate-General proposed to take witnesses in the same chronological order as in the Magistrate's court.

The Advocate-General said it was so, but the Military officers were very anxious to go away.

The Judge asked whether they could possibly fix the date on which Bawla and Mumtaz Begum had left Bombay on their tour.

The Advocate-General said Mr. Mathew had gone with them.

The Judge said so far they had not got anything on the record.

The Advocate-General said Mr. Mathew would be examined duly. After the evidence of the officers was taken there were some small witnesses to be examined. There was Mr. Ferns who was sailing on Wednesday and there was also a witness from the Observatory to fix the time, and both these would be examined.

The Judge asked whether the Military officers were likely to take a whole day.

Mr. Velinker said he feared so.

The case was then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

BAWLA'S CHAUFFEUR.

AGAIN REMANDED TO JAIL.

Mahomed Shafi Malik Idan., Bawla's motor chauffeur, was again put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Bhatkal and remanded into the custody of the House of Correction till the 19th inst.

It will be remembered that Mahomed Shafi was made an approver in the Bawla Case by the police, but a tthe last moment he retracted the statements made to the police.

THAKUR RAMSINGH.

NO CONNECTION WITH INDORE STATE

INDORE, May 5.

It is officially stated that the reports appearing in the Bombay press reproduced elsewhere that Thakur Ransingh is or was the Public Prosecutor in Indore State is totally incorrect. Thakur Ransingh has no connection whatever with His Highness's Government.—A.P.

OPIUM SALE.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

At the opium sale to-day two hundred and fifty chests of Benares opium were sold. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 1134550, the highest price per chest being 4600, the lowest 4535 and the average 4538/3/2.—A.P.

ITALIAN AVIATOR.

KARACHI, May 5.

Leaving Charbar at noon to-day in a seaplaae the Italian Aviator Sgr. De Pinedo arrived at Karachi harbour at 3-40 this afternoon.—A.P.

CALCUTTA M. B. DEGREE.

TYRANNY OF BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL.

UNIVERSITY'S BOLD STAND.

An unhappy controversy which has caused great resentment in Calcutta University circles, has arisen between the General Medical Council of England and the Calcutta University over the former's withdrawal of the recognition of the Calcutta University M. B. degree for purposes of registeration in England under the Medical Act, owing to the latter's refusal to allow a representative of the Medical Council to inspect the Medical examinations of this University. The latest development in this controversy is the refusal of the General Council to reconsider the position for the time being as recorded in a minute which we reproduce at the end of this article.

A representative of "The Englishman" gathered from well-informed quarters that the action of the Medical Council involved a matter of principle and the Calcutta University as a self-respecting academic body was not naturally inclined to allow its examinations to be inspected by an outside authority Part II of the Medical Act under which foreign and colonial (including Indian) Medical degrees were recognised, did not contemplate any action as suggested by the Medical Council now nor did the Medical Council itself insist upon such action for the past thirty-two years during which the Calcutta University has been enjoying recognition. About two years ago the General Medical Council sent out a representative to suggest certain modifications for improving the curriculum of the study of midwifery in this University. It was thought that the peculiar conditions of Indian society did not provide sufficient opportunities for medical students to have that training in midwifery which was necessary for a graduate taking a medical degree. It was therefore suggested by the representative of the Medical Council that special provision should be made in this subject. The two medical colleges in Calcutta gladly accepted the suggestion. Later on, similar suggestions regarding the study of other subjects were also made. As an academic body, the Calcutta University was always willing to entertain suggestions of a useful character from other academic bodies or learned individuals and at the present moment the University is engaged in introducing certain modifications in the curriculum of studies in accordance with most of the suggestions. But in August last, without any direct notice from the Medical Council, a representative of the Council wanted to inspect the examinations of the University which were about to be held then. The University could not agree to that proposal. On the report of their representatives, the Medical Council intimated their inability to recognise the M. B. degree of the Calcutta University for purposes of registration in England. The Calcutta University pointed out that while it "had always shown its willingness to fall in with the recommendations of the Council concerning the standard of medical education, it had never been directly informed that the recognition of the medical degrees of the Indian Universities (which came under part II of the Medical Act) depended on inspection of examinations as laid down in part I which applied to examining bodies in the United Kingdom," nor had it been the practice in the past. The University therefore asked them to continue recognition. The Medical Council have declined to do it.

A QUESTION OF RIGHT.

The action of the Medical Council in the present instance has, it is stated, raised a question of right. Recognition of the medical degrees of the Calcutta University by the General Council was, according to the provisions of the Act, based on the principle of reciprocity which applied to colonial and foreign practitioners as distinguished from those of the United Kingdom. In the words of the Act, "this part of the Act (Part II) shall be deemed to apply to any British possessions or foreign country which in the opinion of Her Majesty affords to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British possession or foreign country as to Her Majesty may seem just." It is held that the inspection of examinations as a condition precedent to recognition was clearly not within the limits of that part of the Act which applied to the colonies and India.

It is understood that Lt.-Col. Barnardo, Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, who has left for England on leave recently, will discuss this question with the General Council during his stay in London.

THE MINUTE.

The minute of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council held on February 23, under the chairmanship of Sir Donald MacAlister, to which reference was made in the first paragraph of this article is as follows:

"Further correspondence was read following the recent decision of the General Medical Council to discontinue the recognition of the M. B. degree of Calcutta University from November last. A remonstrance was forwarded from the University, stating that the governing body had always shown its willingness to fall in with the recommendations of the Council concerning the standard of medical education, and that it had never been directly informed that the recognition of the medical degrees of the Indian Universities (which came under part 2 of the Medical Act) depended on inspections of examinations as laid down in part 1, which applied to examining bodies in the United Kingdom. The General Medical Council was asked to continue to recognise the medical degrees of the University, until November next, by which time the revised curriculum would have been adopted in the affiliated Medical College, and the necessary alterations made in the regulations for the M. B. degree. The Committee passed a resolution stating its inability to recognise, for the time being, the medical diplomas of the University of Calcutta as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery, but that it would welcome and give most careful consideration to any further information on the subject."—"The Englishman".

ECHO OF KOMAGATA MARU.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The Komagata Maru incident which resulted in a riot at Budge Budge in 1914 was related to-day before the master at the High Court when Baba Gurdas Singh filed a plaint against the Secretary of State for India to recover two and half lakhs of rupees being the value of the property of the plaintiff which it was alleged had been taken possession of by the Government of Bengal from the ship. The plaint further stated that the plaintiff started a company known as Sree Guru Nanak Steamer Company and chartered the Komagata Maru at Hong Kong. The steamer arrived in river Hughly in 1913 and that Government seized the property in question. It will be remembered that when the ship arrived in Budge Budge the police boarded it and tried to seize the arms in the possession of the Sikhs on board the steamer, with consequent riot in which both sides sustained casualties.—A.P.

"ASSAULT ON EDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE."

To THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—*Apropos* of what you publish in to-day's issue of your paper on the breeze between Mr. K. M. Panikkar, (now) late editor of the "Hindustan Times" and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, I am subjoining a paragraph of what happened to a Burma editor. You will therefrom see that the action taken by the Committee of the Indian Journalists' Association is exaltly what was taken by the Institute of Journalists at Margate:—

The legal position of the editors in India was discussed at the Annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists at Margate. It was mentioned that a member of the Institute, who had been an editor of a newspaper in Burma had been overruled by the manager of the paper with regard to an insertion of a paragraph which the editor refused to print. The editor took this as terminating his contract and left forthwith. He now claimed compensation for the balance of the salary owing to the close of his term of agreement and the cost of passage Home. Proprietors had refused to meet the claim. It was stated during discussion that under the Indian Press Act editors were responsible in law for everything appearing in newspaper, and not proprietors or managers, although the latter might overrule the editor. The case was likely to come before English courts for decision. The Conference passed a resolution authorising the Executive Council to continue its efforts to assist members in fighting the case of editorial responsibility. (*Reuter.* Extract from the "Bombay Chronicle", 11th September, 1924.)

I think the following paragraph, though dealing with quite a different subject, will also be found interesting to those engaged in journalistic activities:—

"He had it on the authority of a local reporter, who was on the staff of a large newspaper, that he once received instructions from the Head Office in London to the effect that he was to 'send a story' of a certain event, whether the facts were accessible or not, or even without regard to the facts. The editress of a certain journal also told him on one occasion that she dared not correct a statement which she knew to be untrue, or she would lose her position. He gave these incidents as being typical of the policy pursued by the press of the country in deliberately ignoring the truth in preference for 'sensationalism' or anything which was calculated to increase the commercial value of newspapers." (The Hon. Rev. Edward Lyttleton, D. D.).—Yours, etc.

A STENOGRAPHER.

Bombay, May 5.

Our Nawabad correspondent wires under date May 5 that theft is reported from the house of a Government servant at Garhi Khaira, a town in the frontier district of Sind.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, May 5.

Their Majesties the King and Queen received the Afghan Minister.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 5.

The King gave audience to Mr. Amery who gave an account of his visit to the Middle East.—Reuter.

PARIS, May 5.

All transport workers belonging to the Non-Communist Union reported for duty to-day. The absence of the Communist unionists did not prevent the maintenance of normal service.—Reuter.

PARIS, May 5.

It has not yet been possible to gauge the exact outcome of voting in the municipal elections as 204 second ballots are necessary (which will be held on 10th instant) against 161 definite results. The only certain fact is the failure of the Communists. Their own organ "Humanite" says that the Communist candidates will be withdrawn on 10th May from those constituencies where the Cartel headed them in the first ballot. Opinion is expressed that there is now no question of dissolution of Parliament.—Reuter.

PREMATURE RETIREMENT.

ACCEPTANCE OF LEE RECOMMENDATIONS

SIMLA, May 4.

It is announced that the Secretary of State has decided to accept generally the following recommendations made by the Lee Commission in para 74 of their report:

(1) The privilege of retiring on proportionate pension should be extended to officers selected or appointed in 1919 who were prepared to come out to India before January 1st, 1920, but through no fault of their own, did not arrive in India until after that date.

(2) That a rule should be made that in case of all future British recruits to All India Services if and when the field of service for which they have been recruited is transferred, it shall be open to them either (a) to retain their All-India Satus, or (b) to waive their contracts with the Secretary of State and to enter into new contracts with the local governments concerned, or (c) retire on proportionate pension, option to remain open for one year from date of transfer. The question of Legal Covenants is still under consideration and no decision has been arrived at on the Commission's proposal to insert a clause in these Covenants with provisions as above.

(3) That the existing members of the All-India Services now operating in Reserved Fields who do not make use of their privilege of retiring on proportionate pension before action has been taken on the report of the Statutory Commission on 1929, and officers who joined the service since 1st January, 1920, should be allowed to exercise option in (2) above, if and when the field in which their strvices operate is transferred. The decision already announced by the Secretary of State that officers should be allowed to comute up to one half of their pensions will apply to proportionate as well as other pensions. The Royal Commission made no recommendations in regard to the rates of pension admissible to the officers retiring pre-maturely, but they observed, (paragraph 74) that existing rules governing the grant of proportionate pensions are sufficiently generous for those who are not ready and willing to serve under the Reformed system of Government.

The Secretary of State has decided that the existing rules shall not be altered and that the rates of pension admissible to officers who choose to retire prematurely will not be enhanced in proportion to enhancement in rates of retiring and superannuation pension. Reversion to ordinary pension will, however, be allowed to officers who have retired on proportionate pension after 31st March, 1924, if they are eligible for such pension, and rates of ordinary pension are more favourable. Such officers will, of course, not receive passage gratuity in addition to a passage from passage fund. Necessary changes in rules will be made and published shortly.—A.P.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

NEW SCHEME.

LONDON, May 5.

The schemes outlined in Mr. Churchill's budget speech are dealt with in detail in the "Widows and Orphans Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill" published to-day accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and the Government Actuary's report. The new scheme contemplates old age pensions at 65 instead of at 70 which pass on the attainment of the age of seventy into pensions under the Old Age Pensions Act and are freed from restrictions and disqualifications which at present apply to them. Beneficiaries are the survivors of the workers.

Persons ceasing to be compulsorily insurable on leaving employment or who have already ceased to be insured before the inception of the new scheme are given option to continue or resume insurance as voluntary contributors at full rate of contribution ordinarily payable by the employer and employee jointly. Thus every one who has been some time insurably employed with a minimum period of two years is enabled to take advantage of this scheme. Voluntary contributors equally with employees must be insured for health insurance and pensions. Certain classes of persons who are exempted from liability to be insured for health insurance are now required to be insured for widows and orphans old age pensions if terms of employment do not provide for these benefits.

Special provisions are made for widows and children of the insured who died before the inception of the scheme. The Government Actuary estimates that the capital value of the liability assumed by the Exchequer under the scheme is—for those compulsorily insured 568 millions, for contributors 12 millions, for widowed mothers and children 42 millions and for extended rights to old age pensions at seventy years 126 millions; making a total of 748 millions.

The scheme provides that the insured must have continuously resided in Britain for at least two years immediately prior to the death or attaining the age of 65 and last employment excluding temporary employment must have been in Britain.—Reuter.

MAHATMA VISITS CHANDERNAGAR.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Mr. Gandhi paid a visit to Chandernagar on Tuesday. He visited the library, attended the National Art Exhibition and addressed a meeting urging the people to take to the spinning wheel and wear khaddar. He dwelt on the question of removal of untouchability and *ahimsa*. At the meeting there was a demonstration of spinning. Mr. Gandhi returned to Calcutta shortly afternoon.—A. P.

DUTCH STEAMER "CEYLON" RUNS ASHORE.

LONDON, May 4.

A report from Singapore states that the Dutch steamer "Ceylon" bound for Batavia from Rangoon ran ashore near Rhio seventy miles from Singapore.—Reuter.

"FORCED TO STRIKE"

SEQUEL TO REDUCTION IN WAGES.

B.I.S.N. COMPANY'S MEN OUT.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

About 450 men of the Union Dock of the B. I. S. N. Company went on strike to-day following on the strike at Garden Reach workshop at Salkea, Howrah of workers in the same Company. It is reported that these men did not give previous intimation to the authorities and that their action is an expression of sympathy with the men of Garden Reach. There were no disturbances. About 800 men are working as usual. At a meeting of the strikers the grievances and the representation they had made to the authorities were discussed and a resolution was passed stating that they were forced to strike due to the reduction in wages. A committee was formed to place before the authorities the conditions of settlement.—A.P.

END OF DEPRESSION.

S. I. CHAMBER'S MEETING.

MADRAS, May 5.

At the fifteenth annual general meeting of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce Mr. L. C. T. Muthia Chetty, President of the Chamber, made a touching reference to the death of Sir Thyagaraya Chetty and said that Sir Thyagaraya Chetty was one of the pioneers of industrial development in this presidency.

Referring to the commercial outlook the speaker said: "We have nearly come to the end of a long world depression which had affected the country since 1920. We are settling down to the normal of protection and the country is released from uncertain situations created by revenue and tariff as distinguished from the protective tariff. Another ray of hope will be seen in the serious attempt made by Government to hold a thorough economic survey of the country for measuring economic strength and weakness of India.

The Chamber then adopted resolutions among which was one recording its sense of loss to the South Indian community by the death of Sir Thyagaraya Chetty who was virtually the founder and for a long time president of the Chamber. It also adopted a resolution regarding its deep sense of loss at the death of Mr. Doraswamy Iyengar, assistant Secretary of the Chamber.—A.P.

"RELY ON IBN SAUD."

MADRAS ANJUMAN'S ADVICE TO HAJEES.

MADRAS, May 5.

The Madras Anjumane Himayatul Islam have resolved that in view of the present political condition in Hedjaz, the notification of Sultan Ibn Saud should be relied upon and that those ready to perform 'Haj' should communicate their intention to the Central Khilafat and Haj committees at Bombay forthwith. They have also requested the Government to provide all facilities possible to intended Hajees.—A. P.

"A GENEROUS DEFENCE."

Dr. Annie Besant writes in "New India":—

I must thank "The Hindu" for the generous defence in its yesterday's issue against the very curious line adopted by "The Indian Daily Mail," in relation to the Commonwealth of India Bill. I do not thing that the proprietor of "The Daily Mail" can have noticed the line taken by his Editor. I have not myself answered the attacks, because the tone adopted and the trival kind of criticism—not dealing with the Bill itself, and containing misrepresentations of fact—made it impossible for me to reply to the aspersions, not arguments, of which the comments consisted. When I saw that a "hypothesis," nowhere to be found in my written or spoken words, was called mine and an argument based on it, followed by a refusal to withdraw the untruth when it was pointed out, I realised that to enter into such a controversy would only consist of mud-slinging, a pastime in which I do not wish to take part.

I should be very glad that the Congress should take part in the campaign, but I suppose it cannot do so unless Mr. Das consents, as he represents the only party recognised by it. I gladly spoke at Congress House, Bombay, under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, and on Monday I speak at Chingleput on the invitation of the Taluka Congress Committee. I sought the opinion of the Congress President, and he has given an approval with modiffcations; I do not think that many would found the franchise on manual labor, for instance, and say no labour no vote, as he proposes. But on points of that sort, I do not think Gandhiji could carry a majority with him. But I am grateful to him for his criticism and partial approval.

I am also asking permission to lay the Bill before the Maharashtra Conference at Satara, as I feel that Mr. Tilak would have gladly welcomed the Bill, since circumstances now allow a Bill so much in advance of his own in the nineties.

Official and Personal

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor and Lady Wilson received the Chief and the Rani Saheb of Bhor at Government House Mahableshwar on Monday.

NEW YORK LETTER.

THE GUGGENHEIM SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, March 15.

This is the latest gift of an American financier, Simon Guggenheim, an ex-Senator, gave a preuminary gift of Rs. 1,00,00,000 with a view to establish 40 to 50 fellowships "for men and women of proved ability anywhere in the world where they can work most profitably." This is certainly a broader plan than any of the previous ones organized by other donors. There is no racial or color line drawn in the plan nor has any discriminations against nationalities recognized. Any one who proves his or her merit living in any part of the wide world has a claim for this fellowship. The age-limit is also very broad and people of proved ability and scholarship and even over 35 years old may be given the benefit of this fund. In announcing this gift the donor said:

"We all realize that some of the finest minds, some of the most constructive thinkers in the world, have been seriously hampered in turning their gifts to best advantage by lack of adequate financial backing. I want to do my part to meet this need. . . . . It will be satisfaction to me to know that the income of the foundation will be spent on men and not on materials."

Further details of the foundation are not yet announced.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES

George Eastman who made millions of dollars by the sale of the Kodak Camera donated Rs. 15,00,00,000 to various organisations in order "to make provision in some measure in the needs of mankind along physical, mental and spiritual lines.

Mr. James B. Duke donated Rs. 12,00,00,000 for the North Carolina University.

These two donors stand 6th and 7th respectively in the total amount of gifts made to the nation during the last ten years, John D. Rockfeller standing first (Rs. 1,72,50,00,000) and Andrew Carnegie standing second (Rs. 1,05,00,00,000).

AUTOMOBILES IN INDIA.

The following interesting passage appears in one of the U. S. Government publications:

"From the data available of India's purchase of automobile products and her need for motor transportation, one fact emerges clearly. This huge mass of people, who move by the millions, in billions of miles, and who cart material by the millions of tons in in billions of miles must find—as the American people have found—the motor car a necessity for pushing forward into the economic civilization of to-day. India is a country with rich promise for the American automobile industries The total number of passengers cars imported in India for the year 1923-24 was 7,984."

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LEDGER CLERK SENTENCED.

RANGOON, May 4.

Mr. A Gledhill, Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate passed orders to-day in the case in which P. N. Xavier was prosecuted by the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank on charges of willfully and with intent to defraud making false entry in the ledger of the Bank on two occasions and on the charge of using as genuine a forged paying voucher which he knew as forged. The prosecution evidence shows that the accused was a ledger clerk in the Bank and that he was dismissed for idleness and for recovering money from the Bank's constituents contrary to the orders. Three days after his dismissal on examination of the accounts it was discovered that in the case of three Japanese constituents the Bank's ledger of which the accused was in charge, showed smaller balances in their favour than the passbooks. In every case the figures in pass books showed signs of alteration and two vouchers on which money had been drawn bore signatures alleged to be forged.

The Magistrate in passing judgment remarked that nobody but a person conversant with the methods of the Bank and with clear intelligence and a knowledge of the figures could have done what the accused was alleged to have done. This was quite clearly a case of clever, continuous and systematic fraud which called for heavy punishment. The accused on three charges was directed to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rupees 600 or in default further nine months' rigorous imprisonment, sentences to run consecutively.—A.P.

ALLEGED FIRING ON VILLAGERS.

COMPOUNDABLE CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, May 5.

The European official who is alleged to have fired on the villagers at Khadro who crowded round to see the Sukkur Barrage machines at work has been prosecuted under a section which renders the crime compoundable.

ARMED DACOITY IN BURMA.

MAYMYO, May 5.

A press communique states that the Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpyu reports that on 24th April an armed dacoity took place at Myaungchaung. Seven men, three of whom were recognised as villagers, resisted and drove away the dacoits inflicting injuries to them. No property was taken, but a house was burnt down. One gun was also recovered. His Excellency the Governor has congratulated the villagers through the Deputy Commissioner and has also expressed his regrets for the destruction of the house.—A. P.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY.

I. L. P. CONFERENCE.

SECRET DIPLOMACY CONDEMNED.

The Independent Labour Party Conference which met at Gloucestor in mail week discussed important problems arising out of the transitional stage from capital to socialism. On April 14th Mr. Oswald Moseley moved:—

This Conference considers that the interest of the whole community, and particularly of its industrial sections, demand (a) public control of the supply of credit and currency; (b) public direction and the control of savings into the most socially useful channels, to secure which the following steps, in its opinion, should be taken:—

(1) The Bank of England should be transformed at once into a public institution, governed by a board of directors, which, in addition to Treasury representatives should include banking, economic and business experts.

(2) The joint-stock banks should be brought under public control and banking policy co-ordinated by a banking advisory council.

(3) Adequate facilities should be provided for the establishment of municipal and agricultural banks, and for the extension of the operations of Post Office and trustee savings banks.

(4) All Government guarantees of capital under the Trade Facilities Act or similar schemes should be accompanied by a provision for a corresponding Government share in control and ownership of capital assets.

Mr. Mosley said that he would hail the nationalisation of banking as "establishing by a bold stroke the victory of our Socialist Government."

Sooner or later, he believed, Capitalism would collapse suddenly, but it was also probably true that, for some years to come, this hopeless down-treading system would go rumbling over its millions of victims.

REJECTION OF RUSSIAN TREATY.

A resolution was agreed to recording emphatic protest against the action of the Government in refusing to ratify the Russian Treaty negotiated by the late Labour Government.

It urged the necessity of concluding an agreement with the Soviet Governments, with a view to the renewal of normal commercial relations, and called on the Government to extend the export credits and trade facilities schemes, and to give Labour direct representation on the Advisory Committees set up in connection with them.

"THE RED LETTER."

A resolution on the Zinovieff Letter was put forward by West Salford, protesting against the Note that Mr. Austen Chamberlain had sent to the Soviet Government in which he refused to submit the question of the Red Letter to independent arbitration and investigation, and called on the I.L.P. to press for a settlement of the matter.

The resolution was adopted.

EGYPT AND SUDAN.

Mr. W. Ayles (Bristol) moved a resolution, which was carried, calling for an immediate Anglo-Egyptian Conference to complete the evacuation of Egypt and to arrange for the submission of the question of the Suez Canal to the League of Nations.

Another resolution was adopted approving the principles of arbitration embodied in the Geneva Protocol, calling for its re-discussion at the next Assembly of the League of Nations, and urging the Government to submit a proposal for the simultaneous abolition of armaments to the Disarmament Conference foreshadowed by the Protocol.

SECRET DIPLOMACY.

Hampstead moved a resolution protesting against the Government's return to secret diplomacy and calling on it to place future treaties on the table of the House.

It instructed the National Council to prepare a resolution for the next conference to the effect that a Labour Government would be free to repudiate any secret treaty or agreement with a foreign Power entered into by its predecessors in office. This was seconded by Bath and agreed to.

FREE TRADE OR TARIFF REFORM

Mr. Ben Riley, M.P., moved a resolution declaring opposition both to the principle of unregulated competition, upon which the traditional advocacy of Free Trade was based, and of a protective tariff, which, under the system of private profit-making at home, would increase the cost of living, hamper the general industrial programme and intensify national antagonism.

Mr. Riley said that, so far as the I.L.P. was concerned, they should make it clear that they neither accepted Free Trade nor Tariff Reform as a remedy for industrial difficulties.

Mr. J. H. Alpass (Bristol), seconding, regretted that the Conference had relegated the question of agriculture to the background. They had heard a great deal about winning the country-side for Labour.

He suggested that when it met next year the Conference should devote more time to agricultural and rural questions.

The resolution was adopted.

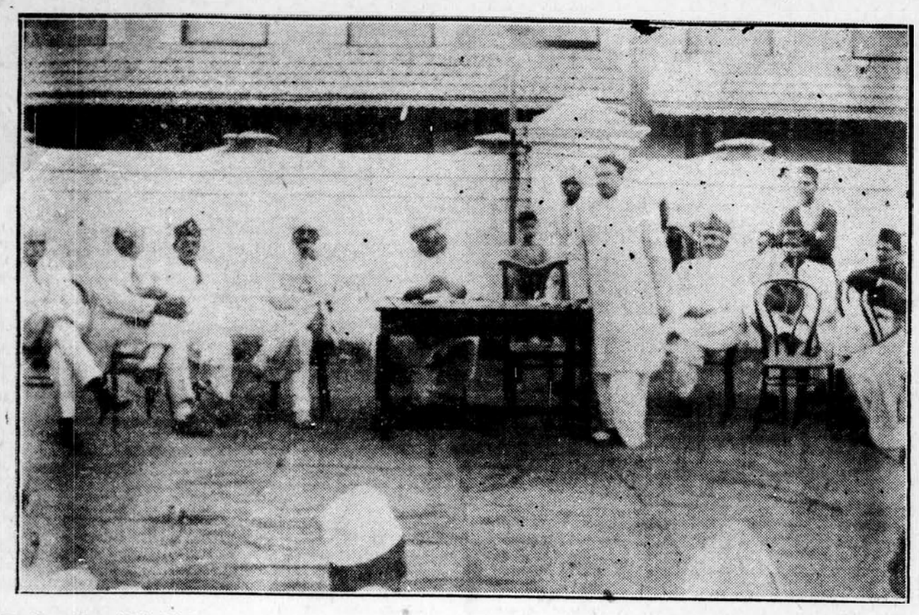
The Conference unanimously agreed to a resolution asking for the abolition of capital punishment.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE WITHDRAWN.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

At the High Court sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Page and a special jury the case against Gopi Ballav Adhikary, an assistant of the Imperial Bank of India who was charged with forgery and attempted cheating came to an abrupt ending, the standing counsel Mr. B. L. Mitter having withdrawn the charges. His Lordship asked the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty which was done and the accused was discharged.—A.P.

"THE OPEN ROAD TO SWARAJ."



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas speaking on the Commonwealth of India Bill at the Congress House, Bombay, on Monday evening under the Chairmanship of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

GHATKOPAR NATIONAL SCHOOL.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The annual gathering of the Ghatkopar National School was held on Sunday last, under the chairmanship of Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas.

ALL INDIA ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ENQUIRY SCHEME

Mr. Dayashanker Dubey, a lecturer in Economics of the Lucknow University has sent a copy of the scheme for an all India economic enquiry which we publish below:

(1) The Central Government should establish an Imperial Department of Census and Statistics. The cost of this Department should be met from the central revenues.

(2) This Imperial Department should be responsible for the following:—

(a) Organising and controlling the work of Provincial Departments of Census and Statistics.

(b) Preparing and publishing in an improved form all those periodical reports and blue books which are now-a-days published by the Department of Statistics.

(c) Organising and taking census at the end of ten years and publishing the census reports.

(d) Estimating, on the basis of information supplied by provincial departments, the following at the end of every ten years:—

(1) Income per capita in British India.

(2) Wealth per capita in typical facts of each economic region.

(3) The number of persons in different economic classes.

(4) The burden of taxation on different classes of people.

(e) Comparing the conditions of Indian people with the conditions of people living in other civilised countries of the world.

(3) Each province should have a Provincial Department of Census and Statistics. The cost of this Department should be met from provincial revenues.

(4) The Provincial Department should be responsible for the following:—

(a) Organising and controlling the work regional boards in making intensive study of typical areas in each region.

(b) Collecting and publishing adequate and reliable information regularly with regard to the following.—

(i) Production (agriculture, large industries, factories and mining)

(ii) Wages of labourers of different grades in different industries in different places.

(III.) Prices of representatixe commodities in representative places.

(IV.) Cost of living, index numbers for different classes of people at different places.

(c) Taking population census at the end of every ten years and publishing the report.

(d) Estimating the following every ten years on the basis of information obtained from the intensive study of typical areas in each region and from other sources:—

(1) Income per capita in the Province.

(ii) Wealth per capita in typical part of each economic region.

(iii) The number of persons in different economic classes.

(iv) The burden of taxation on different classes.

(e) Publishing the annual reports of the regional boards with regard to the intensive study of typical areas in each region.

(5) Each Province should be divided into tracts or regions which are more or less similar in economic characteristics. Urban regions should be separated from rural ones. For each region, a regional board for economic survey consisting of officials and majority of non-official, should be constituted. The cost of these boards should be met from Provincial revenues.

(6) Regional boards should do the following works:—

(a) Helping the Provincial Department of Census and Statistics, in getting correct information with regard to Production, Wages, prices, and cost of living and selecting typical area on the region.

(b) Making very intensive inquiries and detailed economic surveys of typical parts of the region with a view.

(i) to find out the actual annual production of agriculture, cottage industries, minor forest products, fruit, dairy and pastoral products and fishes.

(ii) to find out the wages and hours of work of different grades of labour in the area.

(iii) to get approximately the income, individual wealth, indebtedness, and of most the families in the area.

(iv) to get the number of persons in different economic classes.

(v) to calculate the burden of taxation on different classes of people.

(vi) to get family budgets of cultivators, zemindars artisans, labourers, clerks, officers and other workers belonging to different classes.

(VII.) to calculate the profits and loses of cultivators artisans and workers of different classes in different industries.

(viii) to find out the extent of the scatteredness and smallness of holdings in the rural areas.

(ix) to find out the extent of rackrenting.

(x) to find out the extent of underfeeding under clothing and over crowding.

(xi) to collect any other information which might be required by the Provincial Department.

LINES OF WORK.

(7) The intensive study of the typical parts of every region should be made on the following lines:—

(a) The inquiry should be conducted by investigators (preferably graduates in Economics or Commerce with knowledge of Statistics) specially trained for the purpose. They should know how to make adequate allowance for biased errors.

(b) The investigators should live for at least one year in the area they are investigating and they should try to get first hand information on the spot in sympathetic spirit.

(c) The investigators should be supplied by the board with all necessary blank forms and questionnaires. They should never be satisfied by merely recording answers to questions but they should study the various problems by personal observation and independent verification of information [illegible]

(d) The investigators should try to gain the confidence and sympathy of the people of the locality and they should, before beginning the inquiry, convince the people that their object in making the inquiry is to find out the true economic position of the masses with a view to meeting their grievances.

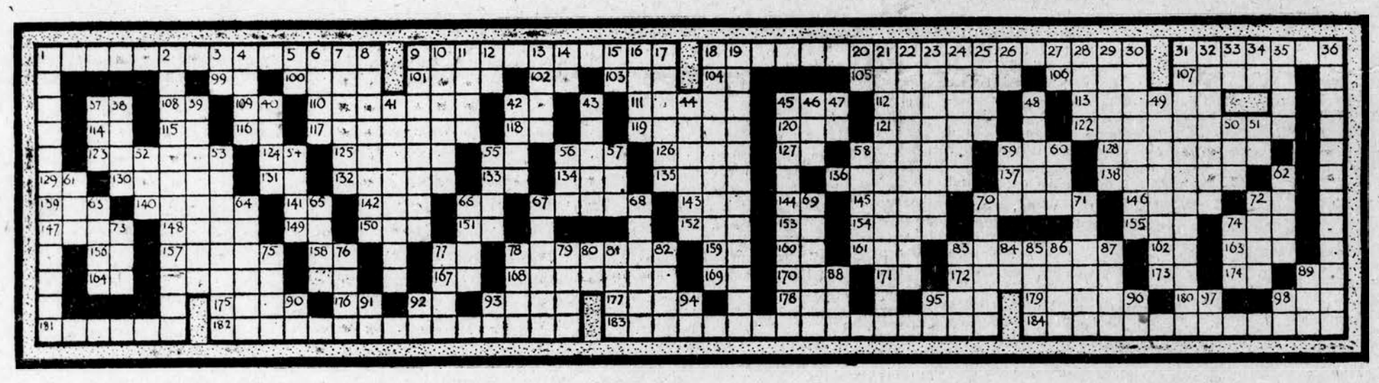
(e) Local committee consisting of influential men of the typical parts selected for intensive study should be appointed in each region to help the investigators in then inquiry.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS---WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize Rs. 150

2nd prize Rs. 75

3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75

Total .. 300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given a single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs.25 each	Rs. 75
Total	Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our cross-word puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram published above accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

"CROSS-WORD PUZZLE"

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
15. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
21. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
70 Brings forth Young.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Deportment.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 55 horizontal.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.
136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of, (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all well-to-do homes.

HORIZONTALS *continued*:

181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean mxd).

VERTICALS (*continued*):

42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to care generally.
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novare.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest . (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Ruthenium (sym.)

IF CONDUCTOR CHECKS PASSENGERS.

MAGISTRATE SAYS IT WILL BE FORCE.

Mr. Wilberforce, the magistrate, held at the Marylebone Police Court in mail week, that a passenger on an omnibus, who had refused to give the conductor her name and address, was entitled to use sufficient force to free herself if the conductor endeavoured to detain her.

This dictum was given in a case in which Edward Gaggs, a conductor, summoned Mrs. Taylor, of Colville-square, Bayswater, for assault. Gaggs complained that Mrs. Taylor spread an "apron" over two seats on the top of his bus, placed her dog on the apron and occupied a third seat herself. She declined to remove the dog, and became abusive.

NO RIGHT TO ARREST.

When, as she was about to alight, he asked for her name and address, she refused it and rang the bell to stop the bus. He put his arm across to prevent her alighting until she gave her name and address, and she then struck him in the face with her fist.

Mr. Wilberforce said that the conductor's position, so far as he knew, was that of an ordinary individual. If he had a complaint against a passenger he could make it in the usual way, and if the passenger declined particulars he had no right to arrest, detain, or otherwise obstruct her.

If he did either of these things the passenger was entitled to use sufficient force to free herself. That, he thought, was the position in this case, and the summons would be dismissed.

NOTICE.

A few Printer's mistakes have been corrected to-day in the CROSS-WORD PUZZLE Competition.

EAST AND WEST.

CAUSE OF MISUNDERSTANDING

A FRENCH VIEW.

M. Gaston Gaillard contributes the following article to the "Comrade":—

If it is to be desired that Europe should endeavour to understand what is happening in the East, although the only news it can get comes from British sources, it is nonetheless urgent that the Oriental nations should make Europe understand the real meaning of the great movements which are stirring them up. A misunderstanding which the West is tempted to exploit against the East is just being created by reason of the actual European and Anglo-Saxon situation and may be apprehended to dig a gulf between them.

If the East can usefully assimilate Occidental science and have recourse to its technical resources, it must not abandon its own character, break with its own traditions, renounce the culture of its own ancient civilisations, for the sake of plagiarising Europe and of borrowing its ways of thinking and living which are repugnant to Oriental nature as well as to the spirit of the East. The errors, which are actually imported from Europe and which are spreading among Oriental nations, are likely to imperil their renovation. Asia must guard herself against the political conceptions which the "advanced" European parties would like to propagate there, and not take up on her own account of continue the disastrous social experiments which have brought the Western world where it is to-day. Moreover, Eastern nations must no longer have any illusion; and they have learnt at their own expense that they can expect no more from Western Radicalism than from Western Liberalism, since after having seen Mr. MacDonald at work, they can see the English Conservative Ministry following an Oriental policy which does not sensibly differ from that of the previous Labourite Ministry, and which M. Herriot himself also approves. It is necessary to make the West understand that if it has to fear that Bolshevism may find a favourable ground in China and in India it is because Bolshevism offers itself to the Oriental nationalists as their only support under the camouflage of such formulas as "China for the Chinese" and "Musalman countries for the Musalmans", although it follows in Asia the same policy as Tsarism and seeks just like the old Grand Russia to absorb all these countries by proceeding to constitute Soviet Republics. It is necessary to show to the Western countries that it greatly depends upon them that the masses of Assia are not driven to despair, and do not throw themselves into an adventure in [redacted] would lose every chance of renovation and independence, and adventure which would completely suffocate the soul of the old Asiatic civilisations, and at the same time such remains of the Mediterranean civilisation as may have escaped until to-day the Anglo-Saxon "business."

It is, therefore, very necessary for the East to proclaim that the movements which are now going on amongst its populations have nothing in common with the European Socialo-Bolshevic doctrines Now very few European papers have published the news that Gandhi refused the sums offered to him by the Bolshevists in order to excite troubles in India, * and that his answer was that he did not know exactly what Bolshevism is, but he knew that its action was founded on violence and the negation of divinity and, therefore, could not associate himself with it.

Likewise, in order to refute what Occidental papers affirm every day, it is important to show that Hinduism and Islam have nothing in common with Communist doctrines, and are not formulae identical with the latter tending towards the internationalisation of different peoples. Besides—and this provides at least some exculpation for Europe—it can be said that many Oriental persons, already contaminated by European ideas are in no better a position than Europeans themselves to understand clearly that these ancient disciplines are, on the contrary, elements of national reconstitution and of defence for the nations of the East.

It is not a question here of giving to the national idea a religious foundation; but M. Sylvain Levi, in his lectures delivered since his return, has authoritatively demonstrated that the renaissance of Buddhism could be one of the factors of Indian nationalism. The Hindu-Musalman confluence proves precisely the convergence of these factors, and the error of the Angora nationalism, of mimicking the Anti-clericalism of the European republics, has been to try to eliminate the Islamic factor and to repudiate altogether the Muslim Brotherhood, although it is more than ever a precious element for the affirmation and consolidation of the nationalism of Oriental nations. This factor is one which can most powerfully help in the defence of their independence against the covetousness and encroachment of the Western nations. By disregarding these disciplines and substituting in their place the vague formalism and the cold Puritan moralism, they surrender themselves, and, by placing themselves on the same level as the Occident, the Orientals lose their best trump card. European nations can only see with satisfaction Oriental peoples abandoning the traditions which up to now had been, and remain still, the principal obstacle in the way of their being absorbed y European nations.

At the moment when England, taking up again the development of her politics, is proceeding with her installation of a Naval Base at Singapur and announces that she is going to increase her naval forces in the East, one can well understand why a project of alliance between Russia, Japan and China, intended to form "a triangle for the protection of the common interests against the influence of Anglo-Saxon races," was introduced at the end of January before the Japanese Diet although it is equally comprehensible why in the present circumstances this project was not accepted. Given these projects of the British Empire in the East and the position that the British Empire and the United States intend to contend for, it is to be deplored that France, since the recent declarations of the Government of the Left Parties group, deemed it right to rally wholeheartedly to the support of the British policy. It is not without surprise that at the end of December it was learnt from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senatorial Commission of the Foreign Office communicated to the press, that M. Herriot intended to tie up the entire Oriental policy of France to that of England. In spite of the discomfiture sustained by subordinating in Europe the policy of France to that of Great Britain, and without worrying himself about the new defeat which he is courting, and which can have no other consequence than the achievement of the ruin of French influence, M. Herriot has declared that "particularly in the Mediterranean, in the Middle East and the Far East, the agents of both nations had received the most pressing instructions concerning a close and continued collaboration." It was, it is true, after Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Paris and Rome, and one can recall that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Conservative English Government made a conquest of M. Herriot, and brought him as quickly to his own views as had done before him the Head of the Labour Government in the midst of the tobacco fumes of the pipe at The Chequers and in the crush of the Geneva Assembly.

It is to be regretted that in the French Press several journalists, who are, however, counted amongst the best informed regarding questions of foreign politics, thought it their duty to approve of the decision of the Head of the French Government. "Le Matin," at the end of last year invited its readers' attention to the great idea which dominates the whole of the British policy: the necessity of forseeing a struggle for existence against the Musalmans and the Yellow allies of the Soviets, and maintained that France was under an obligation to rally to the support of that policy. The error which led M. Sauerwein to regard as desirable a struggle of the European countries which he calls "civilised" against Asia, because of Sovietism and its dangers, is that, although he knows very well the real meaning of the Anglo-Saxon policy, he does not appear in this case to see the confusion that this policy seeks to create, or the deception which it strives hard to practise. It is important to make Europe see the world of difference that there is between the Russo-Asiatic agitation,—directed like the old Tsarist policy—against the Anglo-Saxons, and the national movements of the Asiatic nations who have every reason to be suspicious regarding English and American covetousness and international rivalries. These rivalries and this covetousness alone can drive Oriental Nationalisms to unite with Bolshevism, although they have nothing in common with it, in order to form a *bloc* against the Anglo-Saxon Imperialism. Asiatic Nationalisms, being only Liberation Movements, cannot associate themselves with Bolshevism, which is a Proletario-Imperialists doctrine of servitude and subjection, a new form of the Slav dream of the conquest of Asia.

Although the danger of such a collusion or combination concerns all the nations of Europe equally—and, as we have seen, the nations of Asia as well—that is not a sufficient reason for confusing French interests in the Orient with those of England and America. Anglo-Saxon interests, as we are only just beginning to see, though still with difficulty, and in spite of all alliances and interventions in the War, are more and more opposed to those of the European World and stand even against those of the Old Europe. A policy of close collaboration between the two countries thus understood, a policy which could only be a subordination of the French policy to that of the British Empire, would be disastrous for France: it would turn against her a part of the hostility of Asiatics against England and would include her in the same feeling of aversion, and would thus achieve the ruin of the sympathies which she still possess in the East.

Europe, indeed, is not one, and, contrary to what M. De Jouvenel was asking in the "Matin" of 2nd January, cannot be united. If on two or three occasions in her history she nearly became united, to-day less than ever can she be united even if we exclude from our view the present condition of Germany and Russia. The interest of the real Europe, the Mediterranean Europe, has nothing in common with Anglo-Saxon interest, and whatever may be her fear—a fear which is just and right—of a catastrophe such as a Sovieto-Asiatic combination, her interest is not to prevent Asia from making a *bloc* against the Anglo-American enterprise and ambitions, if it is understood that Asia clings to the snake's sail only to save herself, as did Turkey herself not long ago. The only hope for Europe to conserve what still remains of her culture, is to see that the East, to which she owes part of this culture, keeps at bay the ambitions of the Anglo-American world, since she is unable to do it herself.

One can understand here the tragedy of this situation, and of that deplorable error which, in accordance with the Anglo-American views that assert themselves more and more every day, is inclined to place coloured races, and, in a general way, all Oriental nations in opposition to the White races, an error which is inclined to maintain, as Dr. Legendre did in "Le Matin" of 11th February, that the White race must re-establish its prestige, reaffirm its superiority, and that too at a moment when its moral situation no longer permits it to pervail against the Orient, and when in order to do it, it has only its cotton-goods, its re-inforced concrete, its bombs from aeroplanes, its asphyxiating gasses and its chewing gums! Bolshevic Russia, which seeks to rely upon Asia in order to defeat Europe, takes care of not committing such an error. She, on the contrary, strives to reconcile to herself the Yellow race and all Oriental nations, and it is there that the real danger lies for the latter as well as for ourselves.

*We do not know whether any such insolent offer was made to Mahatma, Gandhi, Ed. "Comrade."

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

THE BOURGEOIS RADICAL.

A. G. G. writes in "The Daily News":—The best way of approaching Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald is by the ravine of Killiecrankie, where the Garry goes sparkling and tumbling down to the lowlands. On that tremendous July day in 1689, when the wild clansmen of the Highlands, the MacDonalds, the Macleans and the Camerons, swept down the glen in their tartans and bare feet, threw away their firelocks, drew their broadswords and rushed to battle "with a fearful yell," there must have been many a forbear of the ex-Prime Minister among them—fierce, sombre men, big-boned and strong-jawed, with deep, booming voices that filled the ravine with the sound of angry thunder.

When I see Mr. MacDonald I always see him in that setting, rushing fast on the heels of Dundee, his eye lit with gloomy fires and his claymore very busy among the stricken foe. His actual descent to the battlefield was more pacific, but not less resolute, and his victory will be at least as historic as that day at Killiecrankie. For Dundee's triumph only carried the MacDonald of 240 years ago as far as the baggage waggons of the enemy, but Ramsay MacDonald's great adventure swept the lonely Highland boy from his remote fishing village to the highest seat of power in the world, made him the equal of Kings and potentates, the dictator of policies, and one of the makers of world history.

With what unction the late Samuel Smiles would dwell upon that adventure. How he would take us to gaze reverently at that dying block of tenement dwellings called Duncan-buildings in a narrow turning off Gray's Inn-road, where forty years or so ago his hero, now a clerk in a London warehouse on 15s. a week, sat nightly over his books, studying, with the help of the Birbeck Institute, for a science mastership. He would tell us how illness diverted him into other channels, politics and journalism, a private secretaryship to Mr. Thomas Lough, then Liberal member for one of the Islington seats; how he got caught in the Fabian movement, turned from it to the I.L.P. and became the chief creator and inspiration of the Labour Representation Committee, from which the giant growth of the Parliamentary Labour Party of to-day has sprung; how he married, travelled far and wide studying all the time, and got into Parliament; how during the war he sank into almost universal opprobium, lost his seat in Parliament, was howled down here, there and everywhere, and how five years after the war he rose astonishingly, almost miraculously, to the seat that Walpole, Pitt, Peel, Gladstone, Disraeli, Salisbury had filled and a thousand illustrious men had aspired in vain to fill.

Thus Samuel Smiles, with suitable reminders to indigent youth that they, too, can "make their lives sublime." It is a story that needs to be remembered before we can do justice to this very obscure personality. That Highland ancestry, with the flashlight of Killiecrankie upon it, and that hard-featured youth, with its dour struggle for a place in the sun, helps to explain much in Mr. MacDonald's career and bearing. Like Hol o' th' Wynd, he has "fought for his own hand" all through, neither asking nor giving quarter. Adopting Malvolio's categories—"some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them"—he belongs indisputably to the most worthy class. Whatever he has done he has achieved by his own determined spirit, hacking his way through with his claymore without seeking friends or placating enemies.

A LONELY SPIRIT.

Few men have reached such eminence with so aloof a bearing and so lonely a spirit. He is at once shy and proud with the shyness of the raw Highland youth who can never be quite at ease in the world he has conquered, and the sombre pride of the Highland clansman which nurses itself in secret and feels a slight as if it were an insult to the Most High. Of the savour rare of the Welsh Celt—the supple gaiety of Lloyd George and the breezy, winging gaiety of J. H. Thomas—he has no trace, and Mr. Babbitt would call him a poor "mixer." He is heavy-footed and square-toed, and the sound of his tread is as the sound of armed legions.

His humour has more specific gravity than humour ought to have, and his speech is unduly garnished with "balderdash," "knocking things to smithereens" and similar weighty but somewhat effete missiles. Mr. G. N. Barnes once complained of the "vein of insufferable superiority which had become almost habitual with Mr. MacDonald," and it is undeniable that no Prime Minister was ever more inaccessible to his colleagues, with the possible exception of Salisbury, who did not always know his own Cabinet colleagues when he met them in the lobby. Even the admirer who has devoted two books to revealing him complains of his "secretiveness," of the increasing number of "I's" in his speeches, of the "familiar references to the Almighty culminating in the famous sentence about having somewhat of the powers of the Creator,'" of a tendency to convey the impression that he was "one who, in his own mind, is not as others are," of his incapacity to communicate or delegate, his inaptitude for direct statement and his mysterious reserve.

How much his solitariness is the effect of his shyness and lack of ease with others, and how much it is due to an inordinate self-sufficiency and pride is doubtful, but I think that, like the late President Wilson, he has a weakness for the companion who says "Yea" to his "Yea" and "Nay" to his "Nay," and that he does not easily forgive those who have done him the dishonour of disagreeing with him. There are moments when his actions and his accents have in them the echo of an immortal utterance—"What is Terewth? My friends I am Ter-ewth."

A BOURGEOIS RADICAL.

This august faith in himself leads him to plunge and hit out with a certain blind passion when he is thwarted. When he brought about the catastrophe to his Government last November he did it in a surge of imperious anger, like Samson pulling down the pillars of the temple. Every powerful voice in his own party was against him, imploring him to save his Government, imploring him to accept the olive branch that Mr. Asquith had held out to him. The anguish was open, undisguised. "There are 614 members of this House who do not want an election, and one man who does, and means to have it," said one of his Cabinet colleagues to a friend of mine in the Lobby on that fateful night. His best friends admit that in those closing days he had lost the anchor of himself and was like a giant striking blindly in the dark, reckless of the consequences to the wise policy he had done so much to inaugurate in Europe, consumed with only one burning thought, the consummation of the object that had been gathering impetus all through the summer

The causes of the peculiar wrath that inspired him towards the Liberal Party are obscure and personal, like so much else in that secretive nature They were not connected with a violent divergence from Liberal opinion, for he is a bourgeois Radical, as far removed from the thought of Clydeside as Lord Oxford or Mr. Baldwin, and much more of an orthodox Constitutionalist than Mr. Lloyd George. He took to Court dress as joyfully as Mr. John Burns had done before him, and when attacked by his more simple-minded followers, turned on them with scoffings at those who "showed their vanity by the clumsiness of their clothes.' A tattered hat, a red tie and a tone of voice of religious repetition of Marxian phrases," he said, "may be as indicative of a man who has sold himself to appearances as the possession of a ceremonial dress to attend ceremonies which are an historical part of his duties." He is no fanatical Communist. "Certainly I am in favour of property," he said to his constituents only a fortnight ago, "a person cannot express his individuality unless he has enough property to make him independent."

Nor was it antagonism to all Liberals that gives the clue. The close and notorious intercourse between him and Mr. Lloyd George from 1910 to—shall I say?—the morning of that fatal 3rd of August 1914 constitutes one of the unwritten chapters of contemporary history. Perhaps the secret of the hostility is to be found in the peculiar intensity of his dislike of Lord Oxford and Lord Grey. Balliol, too, is a trifle Olympian, and one Olympian does not love another.

But the final offence had to come. It is easy to forgive an injury, for there is a flattering sense of grandeur in the gesture. It is hard to forgive a benefaction, for a benefaction implies obligation. Mr. Asquith and the Liberals committed the grave indecorum of putting Mr. MacDonald in office. He pocketed the affront, but did not forgive it. His principal colleagues did not share the resentment. They were notoriously willing to work for an understanding. They were civil, even friendly, in private almost cordial. But Mr. MacDonald had another goal in view. He would use the weapon that had been put in his hand to destroy the giver. Never again would he suffer the ignominy of being put in office by a loathed rival. So through the summer the thundercloud of Killiecrankie hung over the Liberal benches, and when the hour struck the pillars were rent asunder and the temple collapsed. It was a resounding crash, and the air will be filled for a long time with its reverberations and its dust. Only the future will be able to estimate the repercussions of that prodigious throw of the Highland boy who became Premier.

BOUNDLESS AMBITION.

Where the obscure working of his strong personal antipathies and of his political strategy are not engaged, his mind and outlook are enlightened and wise. He has boundless ambition and a mighty egotism, but ambition is not a crime in a man of great parts, and we do not think less of Chatham because he said "I can save this country and I know that no one else can." His industry is a legend. No statesman of his time has laboured so hard to master his profession as he has done. He is the most travelled man who ever occupied 10, Downing-street, and he has travelled always with a purpose, notebook in hand. His administration at the Foreign Office was prudent, sagacious, far-sighted, free from personal advertisement and impatience, and though the fall of Poincare helped him much, he is entitled to claim a large share in bringing about the momentous change in European affairs. His private life is plain, simple, refined, and the moving tribute he paid to the memory of his wife lifted for once the curtain of that "mysterious reserve."

He is the product of a great and sombre tradition, in which fierce personal animosities were interwoven with a gloomy religion. If the claymore is in one hand, the Shorter Catechism, or its modern substitute, is in the other, and if he does not smite you with the carnal weapon he is apt to damn you with the spiritual weapon, for he is a moralist who might have "wagged his pow in a pulpit," as well as something of a Scotch philosopher who would have been at home in a class-room. His gifts are conspicuous, a handsome presence, with that suggestion of hinterlands of thought to which you are not invited that keeps the mind wondering; a deep, powerful and musical voice, a considerable rhetorical power, and that sort of genius which consists of the "capacity of taking infinite pains." But his mind is pedestrian. There are no wings to his thought. He lacks clarity and candour. His motives are obscure, his speech often equivocal, and if he were at your back in a row you would be tempted to look over your shoulder to see what he was doing. He is without the high and rare gift of dispassionteness, and personal feeling plays havoc with his judgment. But he has the quality of power and tenacity of purpose, is the most formidable figure the movement he so largely created has thrown up, and he has a future in spite of his recent past. If the final verdict goes against him it will be because in great matters he permits the inferior passions to dominate the great argument.

INDIANS IN CEYLON.

SHARE IN ADMINISTRATION.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The following article has been contributed to "The Hindustan Times" by one who has made a study of conditions in Ceylon at first-hand:—

Are the Indians who have settled in Ceylon given equal opportunities with the Ceylonese in the enjoyment of civic and political rights? Have they their legitimate voice and share in the administration of the country commensurate with their numerical strength and contribution to the economic development of the colony? Now, the answers to these questions would not in the least satisfy us. For, the political status assigned to the Indian community of more than 700,000 in number, does not approximate even to that given to the minority communities as the Ceylon Moors or the Burghers. Moreover, whereas the minority communities enjoy the rights of entering the Government clerical and Superior Civil Services, the Indian community is deliberately refused admission and disqualified to hold Government posts.

One is tempted to question the justice of the Colonial Government excluding the members of a majority community as the Indians, coming next to the Sinhalese in point of numbers and importance, from holding offices under the Crown. The Indian community, it should be remembered, is responsible for a considerable portion of the Colonial Revenues; the Chetties control the money market and finance the internal trade; the Cutchi Memons, Borahs and the Gujeratis and the South Indian Mahommedans, monopolise the Indo-Ceylonese trade. And 52 per cent. of the imports of Ceylon is from India, such as rice, paddy, other food stuffs and textiles. Now this Indo-Ceylonese trade alone swells up the Colonial Revenue under the "Customs" head to Rs. 36,000,000 out of the total revenue of Rs. 112,000,000.

LABOUR INTERESTS.

Then again, there are the larger issues of safeguarding the interests of the Indian labourers in the planting districts with their 40 cents average wages and wretched lot. That the Indian interests are very inadequately represented will be conceded if we consider that notwithstanding their importance only a glorious two-seat representation has been given to them. That is to say, the Ceylon Government practically ignores the political existence of the Indian community and even this representation appears to have been given as a concession to Indians for their future connivance at the exodus of Indian labour to Ceylon.

In a reply to an interpellation by the Hon. Mr. S. M. Mohamad Sultan, in the Ceylon Legislative Council recently, the Colonial Secretary said that the ban on Indians from entering the Government services could not be removed as it would disturb the proportion of the Ceylonese and the Europeans in the Services. The Colonial Secretary probably thinks that the Indian community should pay taxes and should not clamour for rights; should behave like good boys and never raise inconvenient questions with regard to what the authorities do, doubtless with the best of intentions.

And the Commissioners of the Civil Service Minute also find it difficult to suggest any line of reform; because as they say, the presence of "gentlemen who are neither Ceylonese nor Europeans, makes matters complex."

TRIFLING WITH INDIANS.

The Indians thus are denied the fundamental rights of having their voice felt in the administration, not because they are politically negligible but because they could be trifled with. The Ceylonese are not debarred from the Government services in India and because India keeps "open doors", so many Ceylonese are in the I. C. S., and the Provincial Services now. The truth is that Ceylon even if it is infinitely indebted to India and depends on India for its very existence, could defy us because the Colonial Office would back up the decisions of the White Planting community in the Island. In the case of Indians in S. Africa, the hopes of a favourable settlement seem to be almost little; but it is quite possible that in the case of Ceylon Indians, the Indian Government could bring about and effect the requisite change if only it has a will to do so.

Besides, India can very well afford to provide the prospective labourers to Ceylon estates with more than 40 cents minimum wage. As a matter of fact, the Government Member replying to an interpellation in the Madras Council recently gave out the different rates of wages, ranging from 6 as. to 10 as. obtaining in the various parts of the Madras Province. Our labourers could get along tolerably well in their own homes. For all the attention that Ceylon pays to medical relief and sanitation the death-rate in Ceylon is higher than in India; and when the Planter Press points out that our labourers in their native country are underfed, live in insanitary huts and in the midst of epidemics, one really cannot understand its meaning.

MISLEADING FIGURES.

And again, when the Planter Press says that labourers are provided with quarters at Rs. 300 and more each, people in India have to understand that the purchasing power of money in Ceylon is considerably less than in India; and one may be sure of the cost of building even small huts go to big figures. And again, the same is the case with the wages also. One does not think it worth while to get to and work in the Ceylon Tea Estate for 12 hours a day for an insignificant saving. It will thus be seen that it is in the interests of the Indians themselves to stop further emigration of Indians as labourers in the Tea Estates.

NEED FOR PRESSURE.

And if the Ceylon Government persists in keeping the ban on Indians from entering the Civil Services and the clerical services, it is also perfectly legitimate to place an equally effective ban on the Ceylonese here. Even if we adopt effective methods of reprisal, we don't in the least stand to lose. When the Ceylonese Government could levy 66 cents per cent. of paddy, imported into Ceylon from India, the Indian Government need not have any scruples to collect, say, 10 millions by placing another 66 cents embargo on paddy exports from the Indian ports. The logical outcome of the Ceylonese headstrong clinging to the Monroe doctrine, would be to provoke the Indian Government to be drastic in enforcing the Indians' claims, and it must not be long, as a serious point has already been reached, to press the Ceylon Government to a sense of understanding vital not only to its planting clientele but also to the native Ceylonese.

LORD BALFOUR'S FLIGHT FROM DAMASCUS.

GREAT CROWDS CLASH WITH TROOPS.

As a result of fierce demonstrations by the Arabs in Damascus, in the French zone of Syria, Lord Balfour and his party had to make a hurried exist from the city on 9th April under, a heavy guard of French soldiers, says the "Daily Herald."

They were escorted to Beirut, and at once went abroad the French steamer Sphinx, the approaches to which are now strongly guarded by French troops, access being strictly forbidden to everyone.

Lord Balfour's arrival in Damascus on Wednesday was the signal for the demonstrations, in which many people were injured.

Lord Balfour and his party left at 3 p.m. The crowd, says the Central News, stoned the French soldiers, who had to use their bayonets to keep the people back. On this occassion, it is estimated, 40 were injured.

Shortly after Lord Balfour had reached his hotel, a crowd collected outside. The hotel manager rushed into Lord Balfour's room, says Reuter, closing the shutters and switching off the lights. The crowd, however, threw stones at the balconies, hitting a dragoman.

They were then forced by the police to a square opposite the hotel, where speeches of protest were made. Several persons were arrested. Police remained on guard round the hotel all night.

ARMOURED CARS.

On Thursday, after prayers in connection with the Mchammedan festival of Ramadan, a crowd of Arabs, estimated at 6,000, again set out to reach Lord Balfour's hotel. Syrian gendarmes, police and African cavalry were employed to keep them back, and later armoured cars were called up. Despite these forces, the crowd attempted to press on, attacking the troops with stones.

They had nearly succeeded in reaching the hotel when the soldiers fired. The casualities are given by Reuter as two killed and seven Syrian gendarmes injured.

At three o'clock, General Earrail visited the hotel and stayed a few minutes. He evidently recommended Lord Balfour to leave, for, an hour later, the General halted his motor-car on the bridge the hotel, in the sight of all the crowd.

Aeroplanes flying overhead, dropping smoke bombs, created a further diversion, and under cover of this Lord Balfour left the hotel unnoticed.

After his departure the French authorities brought still more colonial troops into the city, anticipating further outbreaks, but nothing further occurred.

The total civilian casualities are put at about 50, 15 of which were taken to hospital, three being in a dangerous condition. Reuter's correspondent observes that the comparatively small casualties in no way indicate the true character of the riots. He ascribes the fact that no one was killed to the coolness and bravery of the French police.

Lord Balfour is stated to have said that had he been warned he would not have visited Damascus.

THE DRINK EVIL IN GORAI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am penning this letter to you with the sincere hope that you will find it worthy of publication in the columns of your esteemed paper to invite the attention of the authorities concerned towards the nuisance caused to the people by the presence of a country liquor shop at Gorai in the Bombay Suburban District. Being disgusted with the rowdy elements, the direct outcome of the existence of such an ill-desired place, the villagers of Gorai had once appealed to Government urging for its complete removal. It is no doubt that the existence of the liquor shop is detrimental to the interest of most of the people. It is not understood whether or not Government had taken any action in this matter. It is high time for Government to do away with the shop as the people are thrown in that evil habit drink. The people drink and drink and do serious harm to themselves. Liquor is a thing that as made the people poor, they do not care for good clothes nor for school or for food, but drink, drink and quarrel, the result being loss of property and loss of everything, even to the last bit of jewellery in their family possession. Not many days ago a number of poor people were seriously assaulted with the result that one man died.—Yours, etc.,

C. G.

Gorai, April 30.

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PROHIBITION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

BY R. G. PRADHAN'S BILL.

Mr. R. G. Phadhan, M. L. C., proposes to introduce a measure in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council, whose object is stated to be "to promote temperance in the province of Bombay by giving power to the electors to control the issue of licenses for the manufacture and sale of liquor in prescribed areas and thereby gradually to effect total prohibition throughout the whole province. It seems that from the demand for prohibition in this Presidency, the time is ripe for such a measure." This Bill has been drafted on the lines of the Scotland Temperance Act of 1912. In section 9 the principle involved in some Colonial Acts has been adopted.

The text of the Bill is as follows:—

Whereas it is the declared policy of Government to effect total prohibition by every proper and legitimate means.

And whereas, to give effect to this policy, it is expedient to authorize electors in prescribed areas to exercise the option of prohibiting the location of liquorshops in such areas, or of limiting the number of such shops in such areas.

And whereas, the previous sanction of the Governor-General required under Sub-section (3) of section 80 A of the Government of India Act, has been obtained for the passing of this Act; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Prohibition Act 1925.

2. It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay except Aden.

3. It shall come into operation from the first day of April 1926.

4. The Government on being satisfied that there is a demand by the people of Aden for the application of this Act that City, or on a resolution of the Legislative Council to that effect, shall, by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, extend it to Aden from such date as may be specified in the notification.

5. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) Area means:

(i) In the City of Bombay any one of the wards into which the city is divided for the purpose of elections, under Section 24 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

(ii) In the case of any local area declared to be a Municipal District under Section 4 of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901

(a) a ward, if the Municipal District is divided into wards,

(b) the whole Municipal District if it is not divided into wards.

(2) Elector means:

(i) In the case of the Municipal corporation of the City of Bombay, persons entitled to vote in the area at an election of the corporation, under section 11 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

(ii) In the case of a Municipal District persons entitled to vote in the area at an election for electing a member of the Municipality established in such district, under section 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901.

(iii) In the case of any area under a local board, persons in such area entitled to vote at the election of a member of the local board under section 15 of the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923.

(3) A limiting resolution means:

(a) in the case of an area that has more than one shop, a resolution declaring that the number of shops in the area for which licenses are granted for the sale of liquor shall be reduced by half or that their location shall be changed, or both

(b) in the case of an area that has only one shop, a resolution declaring that the amount of liquor to be sold therein shall be reduced by half or that its location be changed or both.

"NO LICENSE RESOLUTION."

(4) A 'no license resolution' means a resolution declaring that no liquor shall be manufactured or sold in, or transported to, the area.

(5) A 'no change resolution' means a resolution declaring that no change shall be made in the manufacture or sale of liquor in or the transport of liquor to the area, or in the number or location of liquor shops in the area, or in the quantity of liquor sold therein.

(6) "Liquor" means 'Country liquor' and includes any liquid or substance consisting of or containing alcohol; but does not include "Foreign liquor."

(7) "Foreign liquor" means liquor which has been imported into British India.

(8) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the local Government by rules made under this Act.

(9) "Returning officer" means, in the case of an area under a Local Board, the President thereof; and in the case of an area within the limits of a Municipality, the President thereof.

REQUISITION FOR A POLL.

6. (1) One-tenth of the electors of an area by a requisition in writing submitted to the Collector having jurisdiction in the area may demand a poll for adopting any of the following resolutions:—

(a) A No-license resolution,

(b) A Limiting resolution,

(c) A No-change resolution.

(2) On receipt of such requisition and on being satisfied that it was signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors of such area the Collector shall publish a notice of the receipt of such requisition in the Government Gazette and in any newspaper or newspapers, if any, circulated in the area, and shall fix the date for taking the poll.

7. (a) The question to be submitted to the electors at a poll shall be the adoption in and for such area of (a) a no-license resolution, (b) a limiting resolution or (c) a no-change resolution.

(b) The poll shall be taken by ballot in the manner prescribed.

(c) On a poll,

(i) If not less than fifty-five per cent. of the electors who have voted are in favour of a no-license resolution and not less than 25 per cent. of the electors in such area have voted in favour thereof, such resolution shall be deemed to be carried.

(ii) If a majority of the electors are in favour of the limiting resolution, and not less than 25 per cent. of the electors of such area on the register have voted in favour thereof, such resolution shall be deemed to be carried.

(b) If a no license resolution be not carried, the votes recorded in favour of such resolution shall be added to those recorded in favour of the limiting resolution, and shall be deemed to have been recorded in favour thereof.

8 (a) If no-licence resolution is carried, no license whatever for the manufacture or the sale of liquor in, or transport of it to, the area in respect of which the resolution has been adopted, shall be issued.

(b) (i) If a limiting resolution is carried, the Collector shall prepare a scheme for carrying out in the area the requirement of the solution and shall publish the same in the area in the manner prescribed. Such scheme shall give particulars of the shops which will be closed, or in the case of the existence of only one shop in the area, the Collector shall allow only half of the amount of liquor which was sold therein during the previous year ending with the date of polling.

(ii) The Collector shall take into full consideration any objections which may be raised against such a scheme by persons interested in it, and may adjust the same scheme in the light of such objections.

(c) The decision of the Collector in this matter shall not be subject to appeal.

9 (a) When a poll has been taken and a no-license resolution is carried, a further poll shall not be taken before the month of November in the 3rd year from the date of the last poll.

(b) Such further poll may be taken after one year from the date of the last poll,

(i) If no change resolution is in force, for the following options, that is to say, for a further no-change resolution, for a no-license resolution or for limiting resolution.

(ii) If a limiting resolution is in force, for a further limiting resolution or for a no-license resolution.

10 (a) If, in a sub-division, three-fourths of the villages wherein liquor shops are located, at the commencement of this Act, have, according to this Act, had a no-license resolution carried within the period of 3 years from the first poll in a sub-division, then that whole sub-division, shall be deemed to have carried the no-license resolution, and no-license shall be issued for any area whatever in that sub-division for the manufacture and the sale of liquor in, or the transport of it to, the Sub-division.

(b) If, in any district which has more than two sub-divisions, two-thirds of the sub-divisions have had a no-license resolution carried then that whole district shall be deemed to have carried the no-license resolution and no license shall be issued for the manufacture or the sale of liquor in, or the transport of it to, that district.

(c) If, in any district which has only two sub-divisions, one of the sub-divisions has, according to sub-clause (a) of this section been declared to be under a no-license resolution, and half of the villages, at the commencement of this Act, wherein liquor shops have been located of the other sub-division, have had a no-license resolution carried simultaneously within the period of three years from the date of the first poll in sub-division, then that whole district shall be deemed to have carried a no-license resolution, and no license shall be issued whatever for any area in the District, for the manufacture or the sale of liquor in or the transport of it to that district.

(d) If three-fourths of the districts in the whole Presidency of Bombay have been declared, at any time, according to this Act to be under a no-license resolution, then the whole presidency of Bombay shall be deemed to have carried a no-license resolution; and no license whatsoever for the manufacture the sale of liquor in or the transport of to any part of the of the province, shall be issued

REDUCTION OF STILLS AND SHOPS.

11. In any area in which no poll has been demanded according to the provision of this Act, after two years from the date in which this act comes into force, the Collector shall annually reduce the number of licenses for stills, outstills and for liquor shops, and shall so reduce the amount of liquor to be issued by each still and sold by each shop. The reduction shall be left to the discretion of the Collector but shall in no wise be less than one-tenth of the amount of liquor issued or sold during the previous year.

12. Any person who uses fraud, undue influence or coercion at any poll held under this Act shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding three hundred rupees, or alternatively, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

13. Government may, by a notification, declare this Act applicable to foreign liquor. Provided that such a declaration shall not be made except with the previous consent of the Government of India.

14. (1) The Government shall make rules:—

(i) For fixing the dates for the submission of the requisition according to section and for preparing a form of requisition demanding a poll, and laying down any particulars connected therewith;

(ii) For the purpose of taking a poll. These rules shall include:—the appointment of a Returning Officer for each area defining the powers and duties to be entrusted to him; the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, defining their powers and duties; provisions regarding the votes of illiterate electors and for those disabled through old age or sickness; the scrutiny of votes; preparing the form of ballot paper; the safe custody of all papers; connected with the poll; dividing the area in different sections for the convenience of the electors; the manner in which the Returning officer shall declare the poll under section 6 (c); and

(iii) for publishing the scheme mentioned in section 7 sub-cluse (b) (i).

(2) All the rules shall be subject to the condition or previous publication and to the further condition that the rules shall be laid before the Legislative Council. After the rules are so laid the Council may annual or modify the rules or any of them.

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COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

A COMPARISON WITH CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

The question has been asked, how does the Commonwealth of India Bill compare with the Congress-League Scheme, put forward at Lucknow in December, 1916? It may be useful to notice the main similarities and differences.

(1) The Scheme was put forward as "a definite step towards Sel.-Government." The Bill embodies complete Self-Government, save a temporary reservation on Defence.

(2) In the Legislative sphere, the Scheme wanted four-fifths elected and one-fifth nominated representatives. The Bill provides for wholly elected Legislatures.

(3) The Scheme accepted the system of communal electorates for minorities, especially for Musalmans, by endorsing "the Lucknow Pact." The Bill accepts only a reservation of seats for Musalmans and Europeans in the existing proportions, but communal electorates are to be replaced by joint electorates, and the question re-examined by a Franchise Commission five years hence.

(4) The Scheme desired 150 members in the Imperial Legislative Council and 125 members in the Maior Provinces and 50 to 75 in the Minor Provinces. The Bill gives 450 Members in two Houses for the Central, and for each Provincial Legislature from 100 to 200 Members.

(5) The Scheme suggested an allocation of revenues as between the Provinces and the Central Government and rejected the principle of divided heads of revenue. The Bill provides for the appointment of an impartial Finance Commission every five years to recommend an equitable distribution of revenues.

(6) The Scheme made an unqualified reservation as regards Defence by leaving it entirely to the Governor-General-in-Council. The Bill desires a Committee every five years, on which there will be a majority of Indians, to recommend a minimum of non-votable expenditure for Defence, beyond which it will come under the vote of the Assembly; it is provided that no money out of Indian revenues shall be voted for any branches of the Defence Forces from which Indians are excluded.

(7) In the Executive sphere, the Scheme provided for half the Members in the Provincial and All-India Governments to be elected by the elected Members of the Legislatures. The Bill provides for wholly responsible Cabinets, in the Provinces and in the Commonwealth, to be drawn from the elected Legislatures.

(8) The Scheme did not curtail the autocratic powers of the Governors and the Governor-General. The Bill leaves them no powers at all beyond those exercised by the constitutional heads of Governments in the self-Governing Dominions.

(9) The Scheme demanded the abolition of the India Council, the reduction, "as far as possible," of the Secretary of State to the position of the Colonial Secretary in relation to the Dominions. The Bill provides for the complete autonomy of the Commonwealth Governments in all internal administration.

(10) The Scheme wanted Fiscal Freedom for India, but did not suggest any specific alteration in the power of the Secretary of State as the final authority over the revenues of India. The Bill definitely seeks the transference of that authority to India, legally vested in the Vice-roy, and exercisable on the Constitution only with the sanction of the Commonwealth Parliament.

(11) In the Judicial sphere, the Scheme did not provide for a Supreme Court, which is an indispensable feature of every self-governing Dominion. The Bill elaborates a plan for a Supreme Court of India to be established in India.

(12) The scheme omitted all reference to further changes in the Constitution. The Bill definitely places the power for making any such changes in the Commonwealth Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, thus relieving India of the necessity of having to go again to Westminster for sanction.

(13) The Scheme did not evolve a complete Constitution for India, but contented itself with suggesting changes which could have been carried out in the Government of India Act. The Bill discards the present act as entirely unsuited to India's aspirations, traditions and genius, and builds up a new structure, commencing with the village and, rising through the Taluka, the District, the Province to the Commonwealth, gives to each area autonomy within its jurisdiction. It aims at making the village the foundation of India's National life, the source of her awakened consciousness, the backbone of her prosperity

In short, the Scheme provided a half-way house to Freedom. The Bill aims at freedom itself.—(National Convention Samiti Leaflet.)

NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

STRATEGIST AND SCIENTIST.

M. Paul Painleve, the new French Prime Minister, is one of the few politicians who increased his reputation during the war, says the "Manchester Guardian." He only entered Parliament in 1920, at the age of forty-seven. Before that his very fine intellect had been devoted to mathematics. A Parisian, the son of a lithographer, his origins were relatively humble, and he first raised himself from mediocrity by scholarship. After holding the Professorship of Mechanics at Lille University for five years, he became Professor of Mathematics at the Sorbonne. This office he continued to fill long after he had turned to politics and when he entered his first Cabinet he already had a European standing in the academic world.

While he only took office at the age of fifty-two, he had been very early elected a member of the Academy of Science, and had been the youngest member of the Institute of France. But before he received his first portfolio his influence had been felt on military and naval matters as one of the principal advisers to the Ministry of Marine, as "Reporter" of the Naval Budget in 1912 and 1913, and on various committees. It was he who carried against strong opposition the policy of concentration of the Mediterranean fleet. It was he who joined with Jaures in trying to secure the defence of the Lille region—a weakness felt terribly in August, 1914, and he came into conflict with the High Command over the lack of heavy artillery for use in the field. One of Wilbur Wright's first passengers, he was for years before the war an active champion of military aviation.

This past justified his selection by M. Ribot as War Minister in March, 1917 (he had previously been Minister of Public Instruction and Invention from October, 1915, until December, 1916.) At the War Office M. Painleve was profoundly sceptical of General Nivelle's plan for breaking through in one rush, and the Minister had General Petain on his side. That Nivelle's plan had failed was obvious from the beginning of the Aisne battle, and after a dispute between the Goverament and the Command the operations were reduced to a modified scale and Nivelle was displaced by Petain.

In September, 1917, M. Painleve formed what has been called his "twilight sleep Ministry," which was born in France's most unhappy hour under most awkward circumstances and died within two months. Feeling ran very high at that period owing to a series of affairs like the "Bolo" scandals and to the widening split between those who wanted peace without victory and those who preferred to carry on at any price. M. Painleve stood on the extreme left of the second group, and he just failed to persuade the Socialists to join his Ministry.

He was thus regarded suspiciously at once by the Caillautists and by the followers of Clemenceau. Such a position at such a stage in the war was an impossible one. In November M. Painleve fell and was succeeded by M. Clemenceau; the French sky had become "horizon blue."

From this brief episode under extremely abnormal circumstances M. Painleve cannot be judged. Nor has he done anything since to give a clear index to his qualities as a statesman. He was defeated last year by M. Doumergue as candidate for the Presidency and has since been President of the Chamber. Thus his achievements as a director of military and naval policy remain his most effective public work. Judging by these one can say that he possesses a judgment of unusual clarity and a power of understanding big issues in the rough. He is a thinker and not a rhetorician. But his ability to direct a political crisis has still to be tested.

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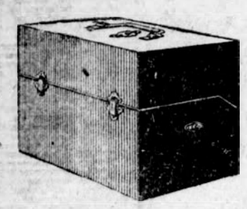

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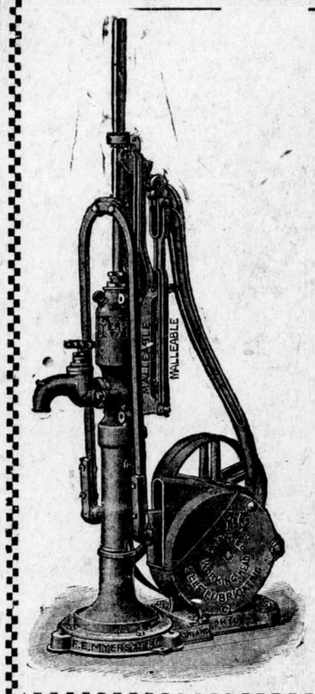

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